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THREE APRIL MOONS.

I.

The tonquil fires have hidden the skies' deep blue
At mandate of the sun, and downward rolled
From off the glittering hills, the liquid gold
Falls on the thick, soft grasses, drenched with dew.
The warm winds, blowing from the south, steal through
The ruddy maple boughs and half unfold
Their scarlet pennants, and with color bold
Hail tulip-torches flame and flare anew;
Up from the emerald valleys comes the bleat
Of glad young lambs that in the pastures play,
And far and near the shrill voiced cocks repeat
Their strenuous, noisy welcomes to the day,
And, high o'er all by April, bugled sweet
Spring's jubilates break from spring away.

II.

The minstrel winds are hither wandering,
The eager minstrel winds that as they stray
Upon a thousand lutes of April play,
And from the hearts of all things growing bring
Immeasurable music of the spring.
O, soul divine, exultant go thy way
And with the daffodils keen holiday,
For the whole world is new, when blue-birds sing.
Pale tipped, the hemlocks in the sunshine glow,
And silver shoots hide fair the willow scars,
And butterflies have 'scaped their shrouds, and lo,
The stones are rolled from the flower sepulchres!
O, soul, let thy bloom from groves arisen, and know
Thou, too, shalt one day break thy prison bars.

III.

Across the hills I heard the spring's voice call,
And straightway, light-ancinted, I became
Lifted to the most high, for, clad in flame,
The dazzling sun o'errode the horizon wall
And let a measure of his glory fall,
Till earth a semblance to the heavens could claim;
And so baptized and shriven from the past shame
Of my despairs, I shook my soul, like Saul.
O, April, grief and I have since grown old;
Nor canst thou, calling now o'er all the land,
Waken such perfect love; nor can the gold
With which thy morning skies is flooding spanned
O'ertake that shore, mine eyes would fain behold,
Whereon the feet of my beloved stand.

—Mrs. Whiton-Stone in the Boston Transcript.

"A CAT AND DOGGEREL."

"Oh, see," he wrote, "The cat-kins long
Are dangling from the tree;
The cat-nip sprouts, and in the swamp
The cat-tails greet the breeze.

"The dog-wood blooms, the dog-bane starts;
The dog-rose is well met;
And in the woods, one now may see
The dog-toothed violet.

"The cat-bird calls, the cat-tle range
Upon the Cat-skills high;
The cat-amount doth watch for prey
In yon cat-alpa nigh.

"The dog-star shines once more in heav'n—
Come, let us all be merry!
'Tis time to cease dog-matic themes,
And seek the ripe dog-berry.

"The cat-erpillar feeds upon
Cat-awba vines beside
The roaring cat-aract that falls
Into the river wide."

'Twas after dog-days that this bard
His dog-eared manuscript
Put by forever. Dog-gedly,
He crept into his crypt.

This cat-acomb cat-astrophe
Was caused by grim cat-arrh,
And cat-alepsy stopped the thoughts
Not catalogued thus far.

And so the strangest form of verse
That ever I've heard tell
Is this the poet mad composed—
The cat—and dog-gerel!

—Blanche Elizabeth Wade in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

PNEUMATIC CANNING DEVICE

The principal cause of the spoiling of fruit canned for winter use is the action of the air inside, which induces fermentation of the alcohol in the juice of the fruit, ultimately passing to the final stages of decay. By ordinary methods

of canning it is almost impossible to exhaust this air entirely, and it is to aid in this work that the apparatus here shown has been designed. The intention of the inventor is to make the machine exhaust the air from the can and then seal it automatically, without allowing a return of the air from the outside. In order to accomplish this purpose the only change rendered necessary in the jar is the insertion of a valve in the center of the screw top. The mechanism consists of a cylinder and piston, the latter being lifted by a hand lever to draw the air from the jar through the connecting mouthpiece. When the jar is filled and the cover screwed in place the vacuum producer is set on the cover, with the valve open and the piston at its lowest point. As the lever is depressed the piston pulls the air from the jar, and when the screw head at the outer end of the lever strikes the projecting rod at the bottom of the cylinder the rod is driven inward turning the valve and completing the sealing process. The apparatus is then removed, the vacuum inside the jar retaining the valve in its closed position. When it is desired to open the can a turn of the valve admits air and makes it easy to unscrew the cover.

A Variety of Reasons.

"Why is she going to the mountains this year?"

"Oh, for several reasons. The doctor has ordered her to go, her husband has ordered her to stay at home, and she is sick of the shore and the country."—Judge.

A Pessimistic View.

"You can't trust a brigand."

"What do you know about brigands?"

"Nothin' special. But I guess mankind is all pretty much alike."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Alaskan Boundary.

MAP SHOWING THE RIVAL BOUNDARY CLAIMS.

On August 1, 1898, the British government notified the government of the United States that there was a difference of opinion as to the place of the boundary line between Alaska and Canada. This was followed later by the claim that the British government interpreted differently from us the language of the treaty of 1825, between Russia and Great Britain. By that convention the boundary line was defined. From that time until 1867, when the United States purchased Alaska from Russia, and from 1867 until the above mentioned date, the interpretation of the treaty of 1825 had been the same by the governments of the three countries.

It will be recalled that, earlier in 1898, the United States and Great Britain agreed to the appointment of a joint high commission, to settle, if possible, some points of difference between us and the Canadians. These are, the regulation of the North Atlantic fisheries, commercial reciprocity, and the Bearing sea sealing question. The Alaskan boundary question was injected into the deliberations by the hitherto unheard-of plea that the line as understood by the United States was not correct. The joint high commission did not agree on the settlement of any of these questions, and adjourned subject to future call.

The boundary question was raised solely because the discovery of gold in the Klondike brought gold-seekers by thousands into the inhospitable regions of northwestern Canada and Alaska. This created a new trade area. The boundary, as understood from 1825 to 1898, cut off Canada from the Pacific at every point. The claim was then advanced that the boundary line is wrong, and an interpretation claimed of the treaty of 1825 which would give Canada ports at the heads of the deep fiords, which would be of the greatest advantage to her.

The treaty which defined the boundary was signed at St. Petersburg in February, 1825. The two articles laying down the line are as follows:

"Article III.—The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the northwest, shall be drawn in the following manner:

"Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and 133d degrees of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point, the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude of the same meridian; and, finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the northwest.

"Article IV.—With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood—

"First. That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia.

"Second. That, wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

A marine league is one-twentieth of a degree, or three geographical miles. Ten leagues are 30 geographical miles, equal to 34.8 common miles. The provisions of Article IV were added because the geography of the region was but little known, and it could not be told with certainty how near the coast line the summit of the chain might be.

The point with Russia was to keep Great Britain from having any access to the Pacific seacoast above the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude. The arms of the ocean, of course, do not cross the mountain range; so, a line along the summit of the latter would serve her purpose. And so, it was not known whether the mountain chain was continuous, or whether it trended away from the sea, in Article IV it was stipulated that, in such case, the line should be 24.8 miles from the shore, on "a line parallel to the windings of the coast."

Why did Russia desire to shut Great Britain off from the Pacific? It was on account of the fur trade, then the only industry in Alaska and the northern and western portions of British America. The Russian American company, composed of Russians, possessed a monopoly of that trade in Alaska. By holding possession of the long strip from Mt. St. Elias south to the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes, the Russian traders would have a large advantage in trading with the Indians, and the Hudson Bay company, their English rival, would have to transport its furs for hundreds of miles across the continent to Canada, to get them to market, instead of placing them on board ships on the Pacific coast.

But why was the parallel of fifty-four forty selected? Because, at that time, the United States claimed the region called "Oregon," from what is now the northern boundary of California northward to Alaska. Russia, by an ukase issued in 1821, claimed the coast down to the 51st parallel. The United States and Great Britain both protested against this, as both claimed sovereignty over the Oregon region. In 1824, the United States and Russia signed a treaty in which, among other provisions, they agreed that the parallel of fifty-four forty should be the boundary line between Alaska and the United States. Then, one year later, in 1825, Russia made the treaty with Great Britain fixing the same parallel as the southern boundary of Alaska, and cutting off all British access to the sea.

Had the United States government maintained its ground firmly, British America would have no seacoast on the Pacific. The dispute over Oregon dragged along for nearly twenty years, and then became a political issue. In 1844, the Democratic party went into the Presidential campaign with "Fifty-four forty or fight!" for its slogan, and James K. Polk as its candidate. Then came the Mexican war, and the acquisition of Texas and a vast area, including California. In 1846 a treaty was made by which the 49th parallel was made the boundary, and Great Britain obtained possession of the Pacific coast from that parallel to Alaska.

Now, as to the present contention, raised originally by Canada, and adopted by Great Britain. As is stated above, the line, as we claim it, was never disputed from 1825 to 1898, and then would not have been, had it not been for the Klondike gold discoveries. The claim, first advanced in 1898, is that a proper reading of the two articles of the treaty, given above, entitles Canada to the upper portion of most or all of the deep inlets or fiords between the Portland canal and Mt. St. Elias.

The shadowy claim is based on the phrase of the second clause of Article IV, which declares that the boundary, ten marine leagues inland, shall be formed "by a line parallel to the windings of the coast." Both Russia and the United States have always understood that the "coast" meant the shoreline, including that of bays, inlets or fiords. The British claim is that the "coast" is to be taken as cutting across the mouths of inlets or fiords, from headland to headland.

The accompanying map shows both boundary lines. The one further inland is the one we have always claimed. That nearer the coast is the British line.

To grant the English claim would be to diminish largely the value of the Alaskan strip to ourselves. The historical evidence in the case is all in our favor. The British contention should be firmly resisted. Nor should we permit the question to be arbitrated. If that were done, and the decision were against Canada, she would be no worse off than she has been since 1825. If in her favor, it would be clear gain. We can not possibly gain anything more than we now have; Canada can lose nothing she has, and stands a chance of gaining at our expense. No arbitration, but a sturdy defense of what is clearly our own!

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

EYE-OPENERS.

Hail, geddie Sprig! Oh thee I sig,
Thou season fui ob glee!
Avaunt with Winter, Subber, Fall;
Give geddie Sprig for me!

—Puck.

Smith—That cat seems to be full of music to-night.

Mrs. Smith—He ought to be.

Smith—Why?

Mrs. Smith—He ate the canary this morning.—Indianapolis Journal.

His Dog—How is the courtship getting on?

Her Dog—Not very fast. They still talk about books.—Detroit Free Press.

Nubbin—Spendthrift simply throws his money away.

Numskull—Ah, I see he makes it go as far as he can!—Ohio State Journal.

"Yes," said Henpeck, "I married her because I thought her the most even-tempered woman I had ever met."

"And now you know that she isn't."

"Well—er—not exactly. She's very even-tempered; always mad about something."—Catholic Standard.

"I have a feeling that the devil is present in this meeting to-day," said the minister.

"Amen!" cried an old brother from a far corner. "You've got him in close quarters. Lock the doors, and give him where he came from!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Yeast—You know they are improving the automobiles every day.

Crimsonbeak—Do you suppose they will ever reach that stage when they will use cologne instead of gasoline?—Yonkers Statesman.

Teacher (in mineralogy class)—Johnny, give me the name of the largest known diamond.

Johnny—The ace.—Tit-Bits.

Calico a Luxury.

Boston Herald.

Cotton keeps going up. Pretty soon calico gowns will be among the choice luxuries of the season

IF ADAM NAMED THE BEASTS

He Certainly Did a Better and Easier Job Than the Scientists of To-day.

A scientist who discovers a new chemical element, a planet that has managed to elude the searching telescope or a plant or animal unknown to the world, has the right to name the object discovered. To be sure, the privilege is merited, but what racking of brains it often entails was recently proved by the difficulty which Charlois, of Nice, experienced in baptizing the thirty-four planetoids which he had discovered. When Piazzi, on New Year's Day of the nineteenth century, saw the first of these small planets, it was easy enough to follow the old rule of giving to celestial bodies the names of the Greek and Roman deities. For a long time the catalogue of mythological personages was quite capable of supplying the necessary names. But when celestial photography relieved the astronomer of much of the labor of telescopic observation, and the planetoids began to be numbered by hundreds, the list of mythological names was soon exhausted. Following the example of the Romans, Charlois personified the virtues, and thus created Amacitia, Fiducia, Modestia, Gratia and Patientia. When he had no more virtues to fall back upon, he started with the city gods of those towns in which observatories are located, and was finally compelled to adopt proper names, such as Ursula, Cornelia, Maiustina. Charlois did not even shrink from giving some of his astronomical children the names of Charybdis, Industria and Geometria. Not so long ago, Dr. Schwassmann, of Heidleberg, who in conjunction with Prof. Wolf discovered six planets, used the names Ella, Patricia, Photographia, Eternitas, Hamburga and Mathesis.

At one time it was suggested that the planetoids be simply designated by number. Had that suggestion been followed, every one would immediately know the order of discovery.

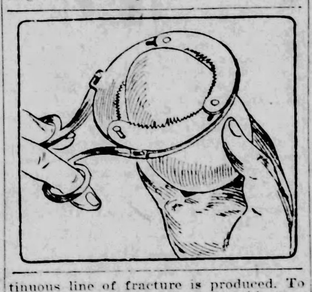
When the spectroscope revealed the existence of a host of new chemical elements, some patriotic but ill-advised chemist found it necessary to nationalize the new bodies, with the result that our chemical nomenclature has been enlarged by the names Gallium, Germanium, Skandium and Polonium.

When we enter the field of botany, the baptismal task becomes positively appalling. The efforts expended by Linnaeus or Ehrenburg in finding names for thousands of new organisms must have been enormous. Even Haeckel had his colossal names for a few thousand organisms which he was the first to describe. When it becomes necessary to rechristen a botanical species which has been divided into several new species because later research proves it to be heterogeneous, and which bears the name of its discoverer, baptizing becomes a rather puzzling matter. Out of scientific piety the later investigator must give the first discoverer credit, and yet he must do himself justice. In such a case anagrams are sometimes formed: From the species Hermannia, for example, discovered by Paul Hermann, a small genus is separated and called Mabernia; and the species Malpighi, named for a famous old botanist, supplied the species Galphimia—a name which would deceive the most skilled etymologist who tried to trace its derivation without knowing its antecedents. Often by some capricious accident an anagram receives a Greek tone. Urobenus, for example, conceals the name of the botanist Bourne (Borneus).

Cassini used the anagrammatic method, not for reasons of scientific piety, but merely because he liked it. From the old species of Filago he created four new species which he called Logfia, Gifolia, Iglofa and Ogilfa. Adanson is said to have resorted to the method of throwing dice to coin a new name. No doubt each die bore at least two vowels; otherwise the names would have been charged with consonants to such an extent that only a Russian or Hungarian could pronounce them.—Scientific American.

THE SCISSORS EGG OPENER

To be extremely technical in describing this invention it embodies a series of jaws relatively movable toward each other to contact with the shell of an egg simultaneously at different points in a single horizontal plane, whereby a con-



tinuous line of fracture is produced. To tell the story in simple form, this egg-opener has two curved arms pivoted together opposite the handles and carrying three curved plates. These plates have slots and pins as a connecting medium, and when the handles are drawn together the arms contract the plates. This causes the pins to slide from the outer ends of the slots to the inner ends, contracting the size of the opening sufficiently to cause the sharp teeth to bite into the shell and sever it. The practice of striking the shell a sharp blow with the knife might answer if the person were sure of his aim and the force of the blow, but it is rather unpleasant to cut half way through the yolk of a soft-boiled egg. It is especially for use with soft-boiled eggs that this egg-opener has been designed.

MERE OPINION.

It's a good rule that works your way all the time.

A good woman's children rise up and call her blessed; then they are married off and can't get back home more than once every four or five years.

The way of the transgressor may be hard, but that of his victim is generally a little worse.

Perhaps the goose that laid the golden egg got discouraged because it dropped on her toe.

Some of the people who talk so much are merely trying to keep the world from finding out that they have little to say.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Vain Wait.

The shade of the great Bonaparte sighed.

"It seems as though I would never get another chance in the magazines," he murmured. "Now that the war articles are getting scarcer and the love letters of great men have ceased to appear, I find the endless adventures of the ransomed missionary appearing on the horizon of literature. Truly I am a back number."—Chicago News.

His Handy Conscience.

"I suppose you will vote according to your conscience?" said the friend.

"I will," answered the politician, who is sadly practical.

"Pecuniary considerations will not figure?"

"Well, I don't know. There's nothing hurts my conscience more than to feel that I have been wasting money."—Washington Star.

Two Viewpoints.

Philadelphia Press.

"He's a very fast young man."

"Not at all."

"Evidently you don't know how he spends money."

"Well, I know how he returns what he borrows."

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER IX.—THE BOY AND THE MAN.

Dickie had never thought. It was not in him to seek trouble; his delight in activity was physical, not mental. Rough weather was a joy, but a problem was a hardship; and unless a thing was manifestly untrue, he accepted it. Mr. Ellery's careful consideration of Dickie's inborn prejudices had been successful thus far; Dickie had never yet suspected his uncle's motives or his real nature.

But now Dickie had flashes of insight that almost blinded him. Ann distrusted his uncle, and she was a loyal servant. Humphreys had disliked Mr. Ellery, and he was devoted to the family. Dr. Warren, the most honorable man in the town, would not enter the house after Frank's disappearance, nor take Mr. Ellery by the hand. Was this uncle, so long admired, a—Dickie faltered before the word—a villain?

A surge of anger flushed Dickie's brow. If he had been deceived, then—! The great fists clenched, the chest heaved, and his teeth set hard. If Mr. Ellery were false, he should pay!

Then began for Dickie the worst days of his life. The question which reached back into his past, and had the most important bearing on his future, was not to be decided in an hour. There was no evidence; there were no visible facts, and to shield Roger he must ask no questions. There was only character against character, worth against worth. He could not see his way at once, but the end of the first day left Dickie weary and haggard.

He had his times of revulsion, when all suspicion fell away from him. He all suspicion fell away from him. He all suspicion fell away from him. He diced and drank, drilled and danced, with an enthusiasm that carried him beyond himself. But question after question would come; and the first sight of his wizened uncle, sharp and sneering, would bring his moodiness again, and cast him down.

The second and the third day passed, the fourth day dragged along. Frank, rising each morning to scan the heights of Dorchester in vain, to wait a letter from Dr. Warren, and to watch the signs in Dickie's face, grew weary of the life. Must he wait, after all, the doctor's permission to go? His brother still clung to his uncle.

And as Dickie examined his uncle, so also he scanned his own familiar and accepted way of life. He saw his comrades and their deeds, he questioned the worth of their opinions and their words. Where was the "elbow-room" Burgoyne had promised? What of the fresh provision Gage had negligently lost? And the governor's promise to the Whigs when they gave up their arms—what had that been, and was it really broken? He flushed with indignation when, at the coffee house that last evening, he forced the truth from Anthony.

"And that is the way the king will make his subjects loyal—by appointing governors who break their promises!" he cried. "Has this been done before? Was this why Hutchinson was so hated? And Bernard? Now I remember," he added suddenly, "the Hutchinson letters. Did he——"

"Softly, softly," warned an older associate, flushing a little.

"Was Hutchinson," insisted Dickie, "really telling the Whigs one thing and the king another?"

"Be silent!" rebuked his elder.

Dickie glared so angrily from his seat that the others looked anxiously at him. "What ails the boy?" asked General Ruggles testily from his table. "Don't interrupt the game."

But Sotheran, lazily dealing cards to another group, spoke so loud that the room heard. "These volunteers, egad! hold themselves equal with us."

General Ruggles, who was but the leader of the volunteers, himself bit his lip at this. Dickie started up with such a look that Anthony caught his arm.

"Say nothing," he begged.

But Dickie shook him off and strode to Sotheran. The sullen anger that had driven him for three days had broken out. The sting of honor betrayed, the spur of contempt made Dickie heedless. He stopped at Sotheran's side and looked into his face.

"So," he demanded, "no one is to ask questions?"

Sotheran stared back at him haughtily. "Not you, at any rate," he responded.

"You mean, no provincial?" said Dickie.

"What rights have you?" sneered the other.

"And promises are to be broken?" insisted Dickie.

"Too strong too strong," protested older men at his back.

"Sit down, boy," answered Sotheran contemptuously; and took up his cards.

"Captain Sotheran," cried Dickie, "will you look me in the face?"

Harriman and Tudor, starting up, would have interfered. But the captain's eyes and Dickie's met, and none might come between.

What sort of a man was this, thought Dickie, that met his glance so boldly? His stern, cold eye was no window of a heart; it was a stone—expressionless and hard. Courage and scorn were written on its surface; insolence and pride sparkled there; but below—what? Where were honor and manliness, where consideration, and where honesty?

"Are you satisfied?" demanded Sotheran at length.

Dickie, trying to pierce, with darting eyes, below the surface of the other's character, had failed. None but Frank had succeeded in that, and seen human fear. But from his bending position Dickie rose.

"I am satisfied," he said.

"If you are not—" threatened the captain.

But Dickie had taken his seat again, troubled and deeply humbled. "Him," he thought, "to have compared with Frank!" The captain looked at him another moment fixedly; but Dickie's eyes were on the floor, and Sotheran turned away.

"He is but a boy," reminded Tudor anxiously. "He meant nothing."

"But let him be careful," warned Sotheran, and recommenced his deal. He saw with indifference, but the others with relief, that Dickie had risen and was leaving the room.

CHAPTER X.—EVIDENCE.

Dickie wandered out into the night. He went to the side of Beacon Hill, and, sitting there in the quiet looked down on the town lights below. This was that night most momentous in the history of Boston and of America. Miles away, out of Cambridge, a detachment of men was marching. It was not uniformed, there was slight military order; the arms of the men were various—in many cases old. Yet their deed of the morrow was to shake the world. Dickie sat, pondering his own recent experience, nor dreamed that the marching regiments were to change his future.

He had just begun truly to compare and to weigh—Sotheran against Frank, the governor against the simple Whigs who had trusted him, and further off, yet soon to be considered, the king against the people? Honor was honor—how much had Sotheran? A promise was a promise—how many had the royal governors broken? And right was right—where did it lie, with the king or with the colonists? Where should he turn? Like a cooling on his brow came the memory of a face, and he rose with relief. He would go to Alice.

He found her in her little parlor, alone with Harley. The modest major had come—for the last time had come—to see his mistress. A shadow was on his brow, as upon Dickie's; perhaps he saw the fate that waited him. He had become bold, had asked Alice to sing, and to the sound of her beloved voice the burden on his breast seemed lighter.

Into the quiet scene came Dickie with his troubles. Within him manhood was wrestling with youth. He did not see the major, and walked directly to Alice.

"Alice," he asked, without greeting, "which is right, the king or the colonists?"

Then he saw Harley, but did not flush. "You, too, sir, answer if you can."

But Alice said, "I cannot tell you, Dickie," and Harley, with the shadow coming down again upon him, asked:

"Have you, too, a doubt?"

"I too?" exclaimed Dickie. "Do you doubt as well? Can Englishmen doubt without my cause for it?"

"There are many Englishmen who doubt," said Harley, quietly.

"Good night!" cried Dickie, and abruptly went away. Here was new knowledge to draw him to Frank's side. But his uncle? How was he to learn the truth of him?"

He went slowly toward his home. Knots of soldiers passed him in the illlighted streets, or quiet people, wishing to escape insults, slipped along from shadow to shadow. A group met him under a lamp; at the sight of him two of them—a man and a woman—quickened their pace and passed. The third stopped.

"I have been looking for you, Dickie." It was Frank's voice.

Dickie looked up. He was not ready, not quite ready to give himself to Frank, and resisting all the impulses that drew him to his brother, feared to speak with him.

"I'm thinking," he said hastily. "Tomorrow, Frank."

"Good-by, then," said Frank, and took his hand.

"Good night," answered Dickie, and went on.

The man and woman had halted to wait for Frank. "He did not understand," said the woman with sympathy, as Frank joined them.

"No, Mrs. Knox," he said. "He did not understand." They went onward together.

Dickie went home. It was late; the house was dark; and wishing not to rouse his uncle, if asleep, he opened and shut the door quietly. He went slowly up the stair, deep in thought. If he could but learn the truth from his uncle—in some way surprise it out of him! He saw a light in Frank's room, and a moving shadow. What could that be? Not Frank. Dickie went to the open door.

There was his surprise!

Mr. Ellery knelt at the fireplace. A candle stood on the floor; the man was looking among the ashes and drawing out torn scraps of paper. His shadow loomed behind, gigantic on the walls and ceiling, and in the light his sharp face was eager and delighted. He stopped to piece his find together, hastily grinned and looked for more.

And Dickie, standing at the threshold, saw him and saw more. That was his uncle, so foully searching there. There died an ideal, blackened and disgraced, and there fell Dickie's beliefs. Pierced to his heart, Dickie groaned aloud.

Mr. Ellery screamed and sprang up. "Who is that?"

"'Tis Dickie," replied the young man, huskily.

"Oh," said his uncle, trying to smile. "You gave me such a start. You see I——"

But he was trembling from head to foot. "No words!" interrupted Dickie. He stepped forward.

"I came——" persisted Mr. Ellery.

Dickie raised the candle and put it on the mantel. "No words!" he repeated sternly. His uncle, like Sotheran and Frank should meet the final test. He took Mr. Ellery by the arm and drew him to the light.

"What do you want?" cried the uncle.

"Look me in the eye," commanded his nephew.

How miserable his uncle failed! That sight was impressed on Dickie forever—a haggard face, a trembling lip, a shifting, fearful, fishy eye. "Look at me!" ing, fearful, fishy eye. "Look at me!" commanded Dickie again, but the glance still fell before his.

"Oh, uncle!" Dick cried, and released him. His voice, despondent with accusation and reproach, put Mr. Ellery beyond the hope of excuse. Still shaking, he stood silent, and his nephew took from his hand the bits of paper. Dickie lighted them at the candle and burned them on the hearth. Then, with his face working from a hundred new emotions, he turned away.

"I must find Frank at once!" he cried, and ran from the room and from the house.

Where was Frank? No one could tell him. He met Whigs on the street; not one had seen his brother. He went to Nick's; the barber had not spoken with Mr. Frank for some hours—not since in face, he had delivered him a note. Dickie chanced on Pete, but the ropemaker knew nothing of Mr. Frank. Then, as a last hope, Dickie went to Alice.

Harley was gone. Alice had, in truth, not seen Frank, but Ann had brought her, only a few minutes before, a note. She showed it to Dickie, with tears in her eyes. It was in Frank's hand.

"Good-by," was all it said.

"He is leaving the town!" cried Dickie. "But there might yet be a chance to find him. He could ask Ann; and hurried home.

"I'll tell you in the morning," was all Ann would say. Against her iron obstinacy Dickie knew it was vain to strive.

With his hands holding his head, he threw himself into the great chair. Had Frank been there Dickie would have followed him blindly. But, left alone, with no one to whom to turn, habit still strong on him, he felt himself utterly confused.

Meanwhile, on the dark waters of the harbor, a boat floated in silence. Frank Ellery was seated in it. His long waiting, his useless watching were finished. The sudden hope of Dickie, which, for a while appeared and buoyed him, had died. For his inheritance he had ceased to care. He had lost Alice. And Gage's preparation for the taking of Dorchester—plain to the eye that knew the general's plan—it was impossible longer to watch in idleness. Almost this would have caused his departure—the surety that at last his countrymen must act and seize the heights in advance of the British.

But while he hesitated before the decision Nick put into his hands a note from Dr. Warren.

"You have done what I wished," it said. "Come, but be in time; be quick."

Nothing could keep him after that.

He had landed Knox and his wife at Winnisimet ferry and rowed out again upon the water. He paused to get his bearings, intending to go to Dorchester. Perhaps that very night the Americans would be there. He heard a distant cry, "All's well," from a sentinel of the fleet, and from ship to ship the signal was repeated. Waiting and gazing, before he gripped his oars again the tide and breeze had drifted him close to the Charlestown shore. Then from the hill above a little sound came down to him, and his heart leaped violently.

It was but a single sound and faint against the breeze, yet he knew it for the blow of a pick upon a stone, softened by intervening earth.

"Instead of Dorchester," he cried to himself, "they have chosen Bunker's Hill!"

The sound came again and set him right. "Breed's Hill, not Bunker's."

He urged his boat ashore.

CHAPTER XI.—THE REBELS.

It was coming! Frank Ellery, leaning on the rampart of the little fort, saw the last of the British troops landing on the shore below.

A sound was in the air, an intermittent roar, seeming to die at times, but rising abruptly into thunder. And from Boston, from the noble ships below, rose clouds of white and drifted on the breeze. From Copp's Hill, from the Somerset, the Falcon, the Lively, the Glasgow, and from the floating batteries, cannon were playing upon Breed's Hill.

Below Frank on the hillside would rise suddenly clods and dirt, thrown violently upward by a ball. Other balls passed overhead with soft caressing whir, to fall far beyond. And sometimes one would strike in the dirt of the embankment, sending up a cloud of dust and a spurt of stones. But Frank was used to this, it had gone on for hours now; he saw that the colonel was willing that he should expose himself, and, standing in the shade of a tree within the fort, he studied the situation.

At last the British reinforcements were landed and the troops in line. The hour was coming; now in the redoubt the officers were beginning to repeat the order: "Hold your fire!" Down by the beach the muskets were lengthened by gleaming bayonets, and above in the fort the yeoman looked to their flints. The troops were manoeuvring into position; the field pieces were dragged forward, and all was ready for battle. Frank cast one last troubled look at the thin, short line of men who were to defend their rear.

His heart leaped and his eyes flashed. Upon the side of Bunker's Hill, in perfect order and with steady step, was marching a solid body of men. He did not need to be told their value; that they were there was enough, that they marched so firmly was enough, and yet the heart of the frontiersman responded as he heard Prescott's words.

"There is Stark with the New Hampshire men!"

Stark and his men! Hunters and Indian fighters! The rear was secure. He gave one final look of joy.

And then his heart, exultant, sank. What figure was that hastening to the redoubt, sped on by Putnam's pointing sword? The idol of his boyhood, the guide of his youth, the friend of his manhood. Warren it was, coming to that post of danger—Warren not needed there, too precious for such risk!

Yet they cheered him as they entered. Frank saw Prescott hasten to clasp his hand, he saw the offered sword and its refusal. Warren seized a gun. "Where shall I stand?" he seemed to ask, and then in a moment he was at Frank's side. He grasped the young man's hand at the same time that Prescott, anxious at such a charge, spoke in Frank's ear.

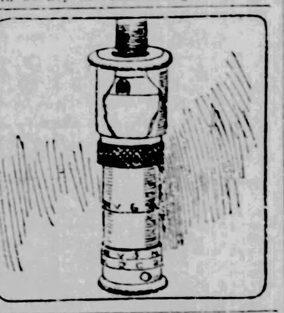
"Take care of him," he said, and went to encourage his men.

Thus the cool soldier, recognizing the quiet courage of the young man, set him in restraint upon the ardor of Warren, as a guard against too rash exposure. Frank, with such a precious life in charge, in the ensuing hour fought with double caution.

(To be Continued.)

COMBINATION LOCK ON THE WHIP

Many a driver has had the misfortune to have his whip stolen from his carriage while he was absent for a few moments, but no thief probably thus far has attempted to steal the whip socket as well, for the simple reason that it is bolted to the dashboard too solidly to be quickly removed. The device illustrated is to lock the whip in the socket when the driver leaves the wagon, and as the combination lock seems to fill the requirements satisfactorily that is the form used in this whip socket, making it as compact and neat in form as possible, with no key or other fittings to be lost.



This protecting device is built up of a series of overlapping cylinders, having letters or designs stamped on their projecting edges and controlling in their rotation a number of pivoted dogs, which grip the butt of the whip when the cylinders are brought into any position except the one which aligns the combination. The dogs lie loosely at the top of an inner ferrule, which has slanting edges to slide the dogs toward the center. When in this position an outer cylinder is lifted to clamp them in place and prevent their spreading apart to allow the exit of the enlarged butt of the whip. A turn of the outer ferrule prevents it from being lowered until some one who knows the combination rearranges the designs or letters in the correct alignment.

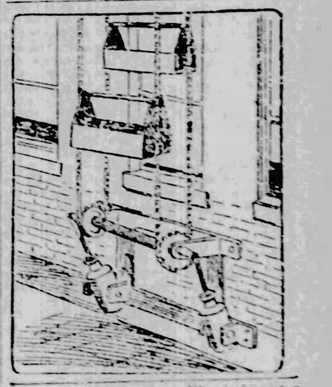
Candid Opinion.

"What do you think of this new photograph of Amy and myself taken together?" asked Miss Goldthorpe.

"Your sister takes a really handsome picture," replied Miss Sterlingworth, after an inspection.—Detroit Free Press.

AUTOMATIC SPEED REGULATOR

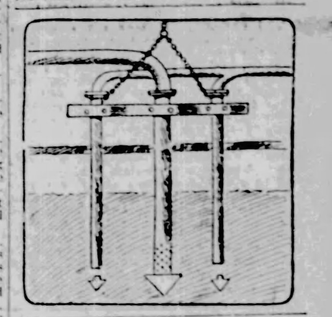
The subject of this article is an improved fire escape, which does not depend upon the coolness and nerve of men to put it in operation or regulate it when once in action. Recent loss of life by fire shows there is still an untried want



in this direction, and an Illinois inventor submits the inventions shown in the drawing, its chief advantage lying in the control of the speed of descent by the movement of two pistons sliding in cylinders pivoted in wall brackets attached to the building. The pistons slide back and forth through a heavy liquid, which must pass from one side to the other and back again before the revolution of the crank can be completed. As the internal diameter of the cylinders nearly corresponds with the size of the piston, it is obvious that the flow of the liquid must be comparatively slow. Thus, no matter what weight is in the cars attached to the endless chains, there is no danger of damage from extreme speed. The inventor proposes to limit the speed of the cars still more in passing each window, to enable persons to enter the cars with safety. This is accomplished by making one revolution of the crank correspond to the fall of a car from one window to the next, decreasing the internal diameter of the piston at one end to make the liquid pass more slowly around the piston at that end. As a portion of the cars are always returning to take a new descent, there is no danger of any one being left in a burning building for want of a means of escape.

PREPARES SOLID FOUNDATIONS

It is not entirely new to render loose soil, such as sand and gravel, stable enough for building purposes by impregnating it with thin fluid cement, which binds with the sand and forms a sufficiently hard concrete mass to serve as a foundation; but this process is always dependent upon certain conditions. Thus, for instance, the soil must contain no



water, because the water fills out the interstices of the sand and renders the impregnation of the cement very difficult, and, in addition to this, the water still further dilutes the cement, which is thus fluid already, so that it is impossible for the cement to bind and form a good foundation. Now comes a Russian inventor with an apparatus to exhaust the water from the soil simultaneously with the forcing into it of the liquid cement. This enables the cement to be properly distributed and also renders it possible to force it into the soil with less pressure than when a single forcing tube was used. As seen in the drawing the two smaller tubes pour the cement into the sand, while the larger central pipe is connected with a suction pump or other exhaust apparatus. This draws the water from the soil and allows the liquid cement to replace it readily, also serving as an indicator to show when the soil has been impregnated by drawing the cement into the tube after the water has been exhausted. The pipes have pointed heads to aid in their insertion in the earth.

Repaid in Kind.

At a certain ball in the country the other evening a gentleman undertook to introduce a small boy to a young but somewhat stout lady, who seemed to be pining for a dance.

"No, thanks, old fellow; I don't care to waltz with a cart."

A cart is understood in the district referred to as a partner who does not go for shore or the dancing, but has to be drawn around.

A few evenings later the same young lady, who had never heard the conversation, beheld the young man smoking an interlocutor, and asking if he might have the first dance.

"No, thanks to you," she replied; "I may be a cart, but I am not a donkey cart."—London Tit-Bits.

"New" Antiques.

Some time ago the neighbors of a certain petite furniture dealer in London complained of the constant hammering in the tradesman's back yard. Called before a magistrate, the man testified that he was a reputable manufacturer of "antique" oak chests, and that it was necessary to the efficient of his new chests in order to give them a worm-eaten appearance.—Century Magazine.

So Says the Brute.

Mrs. Growell—Don't you think a club for women would do a blessing in this part of town?

Growell—Sure thing. A club, a handbag or something like that.

Awful Possibility.

"Neither the wide ocean nor iron bars will keep me from you, my love!" he cried, fervently.

"But, Reginald," whispered the judge's daughter, "as she trembled with apprehension, "what if papa should issue an injunction?"

If He's Lucky.

"I think I'll spend my two weeks' vacation on my new automobile."

"Where are you going?"

"Oh, ten or fifteen miles out of town."—Detroit Free Press.

Like a Vacation.

Hicks—My wife has such a cold that she can't speak aloud.

Wicks—Congratulate you, old man.—Somerville Journal.

The Greatest Railroad System In the World

With the next change of time, the Wabash will formally open its line from Toledo to Chicago. This line has been completed for some time, but when the spring time-card goes into effect a through passenger and freight service will be put on which is expected to be formidable competition for the Lake Shore.

By building from Toledo to Montpelier, a distance of a little less than 50 miles, the Wabash is able to offer to the public the shortest line from Chicago to Toledo. As important as a Chicago Chicago line may seem to Toledo people this was only a minor consideration in the decision to build this connecting link in the Wabash system. The determination to build this 50 miles involved the adoption of an entirely new policy by the Goulds. It was the first step in the development of the most extensive railway system in the world under one dominant interest.

With the Chicago-Toledo line the Goulds invade a territory which was assumed to be exclusively allotted to the Vanderbilts. The acquisition of the Wheeling and its extension to Pittsburg is a bolder move against the Pennsylvania. Without the Montpelier-Toledo line the Gould interest would not be able to combat with the Pennsylvania for Chicago-Pittsburg business. But before Wall street had recovered from the severe shock which Gould had given the community-of-interest theory by invading Pittsburg it developed that a Gould syndicate had taken active steps from Pittsburg to Baltimore and the seaboard.

Aside from the acquisition of the Denver & Rio Grande Western there is an undenied statement that they have formed an alliance with Senator Clark, who is building a line from the Gould system's Western terminals to Los Angeles.

For years the Gould lines have depended upon their connections to reach the tidewater, either at the Pacific or Atlantic coast. Until the recent mergers this was a very satisfactory arrangement. With such roads as the B. & O., the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western as independent properties such connections were all that could be desired. Their efforts were confined to the development of large inland systems. It was not necessary for them to reach the tide water. But with the acquisition of the B. & O., the C. & O., and the N. & W. by the Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilts, the Goulds were forced either to sell to these interests or adopt an aggressive policy of expansion. George J. Gould, inspired by the genius of his father, decided not to surrender to the Morgans, Vanderbilts, or Pennsylvania, but to lead in a movement which promises to give the country the first transcontinental railway system. While Hill and Harriman, Morgan and the Vanderbilts have been exciting the financial centers of the world with their operations and mergers, George Gould and his associates have been quietly working out the largest railway problem that has been propounded to modern railway financiers. Without exciting very much public interest, step by step, George Gould has been rapidly approaching the transcontinental goal. In former years Gould stocks were dealt in extensively on the Street by the insiders. Since the inauguration of the new policy such deals have been discouraged. No promises of increased dividends, even when they were justified, have been made. No statements of prospective benefits from the new systems have been given out by those in authority. It is simply stated that the surplus of earnings would be devoted to improvements. That this policy has been adhered to is evidenced by the treatment of the Wheeling since it has been acquired. The net earnings of the property, which have been the largest in its history, are being spent upon physical improvements. Grades are being cut down, curves straightened and good bridges replaced by heavier structures. When the Pittsburg extension is completed the Wheeling will be up to the highest standard. The Goulds are getting ready to handle a trunk line business over the Wheeling.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., who is now Gould's active representative, when approached for a statement as to the report that the Wabash is seeking an outlet to the tidewater, said:

"The Wabash, as a road, is not seeking such an outlet and is not dependent on such a connection for its eastern outlet, nor has it any financial interest in such a project. But it is true that a syndicate is at work acquiring properties toward that end. Rather, there are two syndicates, some of the members of which are the same.

"Both are friendly to the Wabash. If that road is completed from the Ohio river to tidewater it will have millions of tons of soft coal traffic. Everyone knows, from the operations of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Pennsylvania roads, that the tonnage from that rich coal section to tidewater is enormous. But the road, in order to do business to the greatest advantage, would also have to have a connection with the west.

"There is practically no other road than the Wabash with which such a connection could be made.

"Just what the ultimate ownership of such a road would be, whether by the Wabash or not, I cannot say. That is a question too far in the future. This much can be said, that the Wabash is not doing it. It is entirely syndicate money."

There is no attempt to reap the benefit that might accrue to the Gould stocks by the information that this interest would soon control a line to the tidewater. As to what connections the Goulds have with Senator Clark's road, President Ramsey refuses to discuss.

At the present the Goulds control systems which aggregate 12,872 miles in length. On the east they reach Buffalo and Pittsburg and on the west Texas and Ogden, Utah. The Wabash is the main stem in the east and the Missouri Pacific in the west.

Here are the systems:

	Mileage.
Missouri Pacific	4,938
Wabash	2,360
St. Louis Southwestern	1,275
Denver & Rio Grande	1,668
Rio Grande Western	662
Texas & Pacific	1,537
Wheeling & Lake Erie	442
Total	12,872

Since the policy of expansion has been adopted, the Rio Grande Western and the Denver & Rio Grande and the Wheeling, with a mileage of 1,772, have been added to the Gould systems. The line from Pittsburg to Baltimore will be about 400 miles and the Ogden-Los Angeles line over 1,000 miles. These additions will bring the total length of the Gould systems up to 15,000 miles.

The gross earnings of these seven Gould lines, as they are now, is rapidly approaching $100,000,000. Last year the gross was $92,686,389 and with the Pittsburg extension the $100,000,000 will be passed. It is difficult to estimate to what stupendous sums the earnings of the Gould system will climb, when the road to Baltimore is built. At the rate of increase the Gould lines will earn more than any other system in the world, even before the western system is completed.

When you attempt to get at the vastness of the Goulds' projects there seems no adequate means of comparison.

Extended on a straight line, the main tracks of the Gould systems, when completed, would extend three-fifths of the way around the world. With the sidings, terminals and belt lines dominated by the Gould system, the entire globe could be bound by a single track.

SNAKE CHARMING

Is not a popular occupation. Most women shrink from the sight of a snake and would faint at the touch of one. But these same women run greater risks than the snake charmer. How many women allow disease to fasten on them and slowly to crush out their strength.

Womanly diseases should never be allowed to undermine the health. Female weakness, bearing-down pains, inflammation, ulceration, backache, headache, nervousness, and other womanly ailments, curable by medicine, are promptly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"I deem it my duty to express my deep, heartfelt gratitude to you for having been the means under providence of restoring me to health," writes Mrs. Oscar Brown, of Oxford, Granville Co., N. C. "For two years I suffered with female weakness, headache, neuralgia in various parts of the system, and after using four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, three of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' one vial of 'Pleasant Pellets,' also 'Lotion Tablets,' and one box of 'Antiseptic and Healing Suppositories,' I am cured."

If you are led to the purchase of "Favorite Prescription" because of its remarkable cures of other women, do not accept a substitute.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps the expense of mailing *only*, for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

BERATED FOR HIS HONESTY

Peculiar Way in Which the Sultan Treats His Officials.

Said Pasha, the grand vizier of Turkey, is believed to be an honest man. He is one of the few prominent officials of the government who has not amassed a fortune while in office. For that and other reasons he has many bitter and revengeful enemies. Six years ago, when he was grand vizier, he endeavored to punish certain influential pashas for robbing the government. They engaged in a conspiracy against him and got the ear of the sultan. He believed their statements and sent the Kapu-aghasi, chief of the white eunuchs and first officer of the imperial bed chamber—the sultan's most confidential man—to summon Said Pasha to his presence. The Kapu-aghasi is always an unwelcome messenger, because the sultan trusts him when he will trust nobody else. When he carries a message, it has unusual significance.

Said Pasha understood the situation, and, instead of going to the palace, sought an asylum at the British embassy, where Lord Dufferin, then ambassador, gave him protection. Nobody knew what had become of the grand vizier until after seven dayas, when he sent a carefully prepared report of his proceedings and the motive for conspiracy against him to the sultan by the hand of the British ambassador. The latter explained to the sultan his ideas of the case, and vouched for Said Pasha as an honest, truthful and loyal man. The sultan was not convinced, but agreed to accept Said Pasha's resignation without further proceedings, and gave a formal assurance that if his former prime minister left the embassy and returned to his own home he would not be injured. Lord Dufferin notified the sultan that the British government would hold him responsible for any injury that Said Pasha might suffer, and that in case of his death not even a plea of sickness would be accepted.

From that hour Said Pasha was the safest man in Turkey. The sultan sent his own physician and two of his most trusted aides-de-camp to live in his house to protect him, and, adopting Lord Dufferin's suggestion, made an investigation of the charges against him. Nobody knows how the sleuth hounds, but he executed some of his new favorites, sent others into exile and finally restored Said Pasha to power. He is still prime minister.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

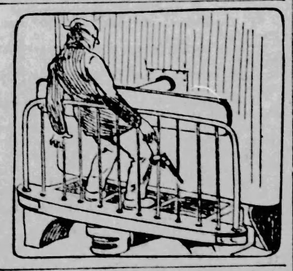
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PROTECTION FOR EXPRESS CARS

Below is shown a novel arrangement for intercepting the operations of train robbers who make a practice of sneaking aboard trains at obscure stations in the night, and keeping in hiding until the train reaches the locality of confederates posted along the road, and then suddenly



taking position on the platform of the blind baggage or express car, behind the tender, to cover the engineer and fireman with guns, and thus force them to stop the train for the operations of the confederates. The invention consists of a trap mechanism, adapted to be sprung by the robber on taking position on the platform, to grip him against the tender or hand-rail of the car, and the inventor also suggests a further paralyzing treatment in the form of a powerful electric current to hinder the robber in his efforts to escape. The three plates shown in the floor of the platform provide the releasing device for springing the trap as soon as the intruder places his weight on them. About the same height with the top of the hand-rail, and, resting normally against the end of the car, is a metal plate or a board attached to the outer end of a horizontal piston rod, the latter entering a cylinder and holding a coiled spring under compression. As soon as the tripping plates are depressed the piston is released, and throws the board forward to bind the robber. It is pretty rough treatment, but probably no more than he deserves, and the result is a captured burglar and prevention of the contemplated robbery.

Romance vs. Reality.

"Are you still heart whole and fancy free?" queried the funny bachelor of the pretty waitress as he lined up in front of the lunch counter.

"Well," replied the p. w. frankly, "my heart and hand may be had by some good man for the asking."

"Sorry I'm not in the eligible class," rejoined the f. b., "for, being hopelessly bad, I must content myself with asking you for some pork and beans."—Chicago News.

WHY ARE YOU SICK?

AFTER FIFTY YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC STUDY AND EXPERIMENTATION DR. J. M. PEEBLES HAS PERFECTED A TREATMENT THAT PROMISES HEALTH TO ALL.

Test the Treatment Free

In order to reveal to suffering humanity the great discoveries he has made and to explain to them his wonderful method of curing the sick the Doctor has written a book entitled "A Message of Hope," which everyone in poor health should have. This book gives the key to perfect health and fully explains how thousands of hopeless sufferers have been cured by this system after being given up by the regular physician. Assure is the Doctor that his treatment will cure, even though all else has failed that he has instructed the institute, of which he is physician in chief, to give every reader of the Blade who is in poor health several days' time free, in order that they may know positively that it will cure them before they are put to any expense whatever. This offer is genuine and done purely to convince sufferers that the treatment is all that is claimed for it. Mr. Col. Schirp, 157 Oregon street, Buffalo, writes as follows: "About a week ago my wife received the diagnosis and trial treatment from you. She has been benefited more by you in one week than by all the other doctors we have had and we have had one constantly for four years. The results of the treatment are wonderful." It will cost you absolutely nothing to test this wonderful treatment for yourself. Write at once for it. Address Dr. Peebles Institute of Health, Battle Creek, Mich. Dreamt? O. I. stating your troubles, and the doctors will prepare a special treatment to fit your exact condition and send you free of cost a full diagnosis of your case with their professional advice and their book "A Message of Hope."

A CHINA HEAD

Comes from Tea Drinking.

A lady writes from Shanghai, China, "In the summer of '98, Husband and I were traveling through Southern Europe and I was finally laid up in Rome with a slow fever. An American lady gave me some Postum Food Coffee which I began using at once. It was my sole breakfast and supper. In a short time the change in my physicial condition was wonderful to see. I will never travel again without Postum.

When we arrived in Shanghai we were in an English community and found ourselves in the midst of the four o'clock tea custom. Before long we began to have sleepless nights and nervous days as a result of our endeavors to be amiable and conform to custom.

As soon as it could arrive from San Francisco we had a large supply of Postum Food Coffee and began its use at the four o'clock tea table. I cannot tell how popular the coffee table became for afternoon callers. In fact a number of the business men, as well as missionaries, use Postum now wholly in place of tea and the value of the change from coffee and tea cannot be estimated." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

COIN-OPERATED HAIR BRUSH

While the illustration below does not give a very adequate idea of the appearance of the rotary hair brush recently patented, yet there is enough detail shown to explain the mechanism which controls the rotation of the brush wheels. A brush of this sort is useful in public places—such as toilet rooms of public

houses, railway cars, etc.—and furnishes, for a time, at least, a means whereby each person can have the use of a fresh and clean hair brush at nominal expense. In carrying out the invention the bristles are radially attached to hubs to form wheels and the wheels are interconnected by gearing, which can be rotated to a limited extent upon the insertion of a coin and the subsequent manipulation of the lever to bring fresh surfaces into position to be used, while carrying the previously used bristles into the casing. As will be seen, a casing surrounds the brush wheels on nearly all sides, leaving but one surface exposed. At the rear of this casing, and in conjunction with the handle is the actuating mechanism, consisting of a hinged plate, carrying a coin tube and a pivoted lever, the latter extending through a slot to be actuated by the thumb. When a coin is inserted in the tube it comes in contact with the lever and release mechanism, allowing the hinged plate to be depressed. As the plate carries a lever in conjunction with a toothed wheel mounted on the hub of the first brush, it is obvious that the rotation of the brush will follow.

First Aid.

Greatly excited, the band of rescuers surrounded the missionary whom they had saved from the hands of her kidnapers. Utterly weak and faint, she lay upon a cot, but smiled feebly at her friends.

"Is there anything we can get for you?" asks one.

"Yes," she whispers, "yes. Get me a fashion paper. I haven't seen one for six months."—Judge.

Detail Requiring Attention.

If every man is the architect of his own destiny he should pay particular attention to the five escapes.—Philadelphia Record.

TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL allowed on our Bicycles. We ship on approval without a cent deposit.

1902 MODELS, $9 to $15

1900 & 1901 Models, best makes, $7 to $11

500 Second-Hand Wheels of all makes and models, good as new $3 to $8

Great Factory Clearing Sale.

DEALER AGENTS WANTED in each town to ride and exhibit sample wheel furnished by us. Write at once for prices & special offer.

CYCLE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

WAR DEPARTMENT HAS NO JURISDICTION OVER CREEKS

An amusing incident occurred the other day in the usually prosaic precincts of the office of the Secretary of War, says the Washington Star. In addition to the customary throng of official callers was a small band of Indians who had come from their far-distant reservation in the west to see "the Great Father," as the Indians call the President. Sphynx-like and stoical, they awaited their turn to talk business. Secretary Root did not keep them long in suspense. His quiet manner and civilian dress did not seem to impress them much, and at first they seemed even unwilling to stand up to talk to him. After the exchanges of many gesticulations and guttural grunts between the big chief, Thlechumfixico, and the interpreter, the latter undertook to tell the secretary what was wanted, but with indifferent success. He said that the big chief said "his heart was white" and "his spirit was white," and that he wanted "justice and peace." The secretary was clearly puzzled by the situation. He undertook to explain that the War department had no jurisdiction over the Indians and suggested that they had better see the Secretary of the Interior. The redmen would not understand him and the chief started to make another harangue.

"What tribe do these men belong to?" finally inquired the secretary.

"The Creeks," replied the interpreter.

"Ah, the Creeks," remarked the secretary with a smile. "I see it all now, but they have made a mistake. I have jurisdiction over navigable rivers, but not over creeks."

The war secretary then withdrew; the Indians left the office in single file and were started off in the direction of the Interior Department.

SAW THE JOB HE WANTED.

The immigrant agent, with Clancy in tow, proceeded to Harlem in search of work for him. The prospective employer was a building contractor. They found him on an eminence overlooking a wide vacant lot, newly become a scene of bustling activity. The immigrant gazed at the unwonted spectacle with curious eyes, says the New York Tribune.

"What can the man do?" demanded the contractor.

"Anything in the line of unskilled labor," replied the agent, "and he is quick to learn."

The contractor turned to the applicant and half jokingly inquired, "Which one of the jobs would you like to have?"

The immigrant swept the field with a contemplative eye. "What's that man doing?" he demanded, pointing with one hand. "I mean the wan sitting down—not the other wid the sledge."

"He is holding the drill."

"Is that all he does?"

"Yes."

"Is he on the payroll?"

"Yes."

Clancy drew a long breath of satisfaction. "Give me the job."

Breaking It Gently.

"Mamma, if people upset the salt-celler, they have a quarrel, don't they?"

"Yes, dear."

"And if they don't upset the salt they don't quarrel, do they?"

"No, darling. But why do you ask?"

"Well, it wasn't the salt-cellar I upset; it was the ink pot."—The King.

COME UNTO ME.

When men revile thee till the way grows dreary
In which thy feet so long have blameless trod,
When friends condemn thee and the heart is weary
Beneath the chastening of misfortune's rod,
Then turn unto the Master's kind bequest:
"Come unto Me, and I will give you rest."

Be not cast down; behold the roses borrow
Fresh buds of promise from the cloud-wrapt day.
Buds that shall blossom in a fair to-morrow,
And seem the sweeter for the rude delay:
So may the clouds beget the promise blest
"Come unto Me, and I will give you rest."

Fret not thy soul, though now misjudged and slighted,
If thy own heart no condemnation feels.
Thy bruises shall be healed, thy wrongs be righted
In God's own time; He knoweth all our needs,
And gently bids the weary and oppressed:
"Come unto Me, and I will give you rest."
—Alfred Cole.

Coming Out of a Women's Club.

"The difference between my husband's club and mine," said the pretty woman in the turquoise colored toque, looking at her watch, "is that mine lasts from 2 until 6, and his lasts from 6 until 2."—Life.

His Knowledge.

"I suppose, Mr. Casey," said the passenger to the Irish pilot, "you know where all the rocks are along this coast."

"Faith, Of do not," replied the pilot, "but Of know where they ain't."—Philadelphia Press.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Potato Scab.

Editor Farmstead:—As J. K. B. lives at Evart, Mich, I would recommend him to send to the Michigan Agricultural college for bulletin on potato scab. It is a disease of the plant, and will also affect the soil and produce scab the next year. It can be cured by the use of corrosive sublimate, as follows: Take 10 cents' worth and divide it in half; place one-half in a tight barrel and fill with water enough to cover about one bushel of seed, placed in a sack, and let soak thirty or forty minutes; take the seed out, and put in more sublimate and water, dividing the last half of the sublimate into about five parts. It will doctor about six bushels of potatoes. Be very careful not to allow the water or dishes to be used for stock or poultry, as it is very poisonous.—D. O. C., St. Louis, Mich.

Clover Bloat.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to the query, where do you stick an animal for clover bloat? I would say, stick them, if at all, midway between the last rib and the haunch-bone, where the distended paunch can be felt pressing against the flank.

The better and safer way to relieve the animal of hoove is by use of the probang and stylet. The probang is a tube, usually made of celluloid, and the stylet is a cane-like instrument that goes inside the probang to strengthen it. Bore an inch hole in a piece of wood, place the piece of wood in the animal's mouth, with the hole opposite the center of the animal's throat. Now insert the probang, strengthened by the stylet, through the hole in the wood, into the animal's throat and down through the top of the paunch and into the stomach. Now withdraw the stylet, and the gas will rush out, giving the animal immediate relief. The operation is not accompanied by danger.

An animal that has once had the hoove (or bloat) may become subject to it, and take it on any change of diet.—J. W. W., Elizabethton, Tenn.

Lameness in Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to J. J. J., in regard to his mare that has been lame for two years, will say I have a good horse that has been lame for spells for the past year, just as he describes his horse as being, and a veterinarian told me to take him to a first-class blacksmith and have him shod in front with "frog shoes," which I did, and he is getting over his lameness in fine shape.—G. R., Lowville, Pa.

Grease Heel.

Editor Farmstead:—To G. B. W., Scullton, Pa.: One good burning with bacon grease will cure grease heel. I never knew it to fail, and never saw a bad case cured by any other remedy.—S. A. B., Stark, Fla.

Sick Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell J. B. S., of Pa., to give the cow 4 to 6 tablespoonfuls of quinine root, 4 tablespoonfuls salt, 2 tablespoonfuls ground pepper, and 2 ounces ginseng root. Mix together, and give twice a day in her food. Feed no clover hay for 15 to 20 days.—E. W. L., Pa.

The Heel Fly.

Editor Farmstead:—Many people in this part of the country are anxious to know if there is any way to relieve cattle of the torment of the heel fly. As soon as a few warm days come, the cattle are so tortured that they can do nothing but run, and do not eat enough to keep in milk. Who can give a remedy?—L. O. E., Gage, Okla.

Overheated Horses.

Editor Farmstead: Can a horse that has been too hot, and blows after having been driven a while, be cured? Can anyone answer?—N. M., Greentown, Ind.

Cow Losing Flesh.

Editor Farmstead: I am a new subscriber to The Blade and wish some one would tell me what to do for a new milch cow that is losing flesh rapidly. She eats well and seems well in every way; has all the good corn fodder and clover hay she can eat, also bran mash at milking.

Is green sorghum to be recommended as feed for cows during July and August?—I. M. W., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Cattle Chewing Wood.

Editor Farmstead: Can any of the readers of The Blade tell what is the reason cattle have a desire to chew wood and what to give them? My cattle have salt before them all the time, and water also; they are fed shredded corn stalks and hay, also corn in the cob. If any one knows anything that is good for them, I would be much obliged.—G. W. G., Blissfield, Mich.

Fruit Tree Borers.

Editor Farmstead: I keep borers from fruit trees by throwing the soapsuds from the washing machine, after the week's washing is done, over them, letting it run down about the roots. Omit during freezing weather.—N. M., Greentown, Ind.

A Horse's Eye.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse 6 year sold. About two years ago his left eye became affected in this manner: A white spot appeared on the lower side of the ball, and gradually extended over the eye, remaining several days, and then gradually left, the eye appearing very weak and running water while affected. After the spot left entirely, he appeared to see all right. On examination the eye had the appearance of being sound. It became periodic, recurring about once every two or three months. Last spring he lost the use of that eye, but since then the other one has become affected in the same manner, with the exception that there are longer intervals between the spells of blindness. He has now lost the use of the other one. Some sight remains. He can see a horse, man, or any large object in front of him; but can see nothing on the ground; can not avoid objects in walking at all. Now, if anyone experienced in the treatment of such cases could give any information that would be of any value in restoring his sight, or tell whether it is incurable, they would confer a favor, for he is otherwise a valuable horse. There is no veterinary surgeon close, as we are living at present in Kentucky, in a rather out-of-the way place.—H. W. K. Rufus, Ky.

Sore Eyes in Dog.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone please tell me through the Farmstead a good recipe for sore eyes in a 1-year-old dog? I have a valuable pup whose eyes are sore. The brown part seems all right, but the white part of the ball is bloodshot, the lids are inflamed, and his eyes run a thick yellow matter.—H. B. M., Sherrard, W. Va.

Inflamed Eyes in Calf.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone give me a remedy for my calf's eyes? They run water all the time, so that it drops on the ground. They don't look sore.—C. L. F., Lakeview, Mich.

Horn Flies on Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—Do you want me—and thousands of The Blade family—to remember you substantially in our wills? Then hunt with all the power and influence of The Blade for something to kill by the million the little horn flies that are so troublesome to our milk cows in summer.—L., Shelby, Mich.

Lame Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—We have a cow that gets lame every spring. The lameness is in her right hind foot. She gets so bad that she can hardly walk. Will some reader of The Blade tell me what is the matter with her and what to do?—V. B. L., Albright, W. Va.

THE PERIODICAL CICADA.

A Seventeen Year Brood to Appear Late in May.

Elsewhere in this issue of The Weekly Blade is a special article describing the periodical cicada, the largest brood of which will appear this year. The article is accompanied by a map showing the localities. The following list gives the counties in which it will probably appear, and is published here because it is more definite than the map:

STATES AND COUNTIES:

Alabama—St. Clair (?).
Delaware—Kent, Newcastle, Sussex.
District of Columbia—Throughout.
Georgia—Banks, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Franklin, Gilmer, Habersham, Hall, Lumpkin, Pickens, Rabun, Union, White.
Illinois—Clark, Crawford, Dewitt, Edgar, Edwards (?), Gallatin, Iroquois (best), Kane (?), Lawrence, Pope, Vermilion, Wabash, White, Williamson (perhaps Brook XXIII, Marlatt's notation).
Indiana—Entire state except Howard, Marshall, Ohio, Porter, Pulaski, and Starke counties.
Kentucky—Barren, Breckinridge, Carroll, Casey, Daviess, Fayette (?), Franklin, Hart (?), Henderson (?), Jefferson, Kenton, Lawrence (?), McLean, Meade, Mercer (best), Oldham, Trimble.
Maryland—Alleghany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George, Queen Anne, Talbot, Washington.
Massachusetts—Bristol (?).
Michigan—Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Genesee, Gratiot, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lenawee, Livingston, Monroe, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Washtenaw, Wayne.
New Jersey—Burlington, Camden, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic (?), Somerset.
New York—Kings, Monroe, Niagara, Richmond.
North Carolina—Caldwell (?), Cherokee (?), Davie, Lincoln (1834), Surrey, Wake (?), Wilkes, Yadkin.
Ohio—Adams, Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clermont (?), Columbiana, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Lucas, Miami, Montgomery, Pickaway, Pike, Preble, Sandusky, Seneca, Warren, Wyandot.
Pennsylvania—Adams, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, Huntington, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Union, York.
Tennessee—Blount, Carter, Hamblen, Hamilton, James (?), Johnson (?), Knox, Loudon, McMinn (?), Polk, Scott, Sevier, Sullivan, Washington.
Vermont—Rutland.
Virginia—Alexandria, Augusta, Carroll, Clarke and adjoining counties, Fairfax, Frederick, Loudoun, Spottsylvania (?), Warren, Wythe.
West Virginia—Berkeley, Grant, Hardy, Hampshire and adjoining counties, Jefferson and adjoining counties, Mineral, Morgan, Putnam (?).
Wisconsin—Sauk.

The cicadas will probably emerge from the ground about the last week in May. In the more southern states, they will probably appear a little earlier, say from the 15th to the 20th.

The Department of Agriculture is desirous of obtaining precise information as to the exact limits of every brood of the periodical cicada, whether of the 17 or 13 year race. Hence The Blade has been requested, by the secretary of agriculture, to ask its readers to send information of their appearing, in any county or state not on the list given above, and in those counties where names are followed by an interrogation point (?), as in the latter the department is not certain. State also the date on which they came out of the ground, and direct your letter to "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

GRAPE ROT.

Ohio Bulletin on the Disease and Its Prevention.

Experiment Station, Wooster, O., April 21.—Grape rot has been serious in many Ohio vineyards during recent years; this has been especially true since 1898 or 1899. The actual dates for the beginning of the destructive prevalence of grape rot are not accurately known to the Experiment Station. Upon this point grape growers will confer a favor by advising the station.

The Prevention of Grape Rot.

The experiments conducted by the station botanist and his assistants have proved that thorough and repeated spraying for rot with the recommended fungicides, is an effective and profitable remedy. The number of treatments made in 1901 was seven, beginning when the shoots were one to two feet long. The cost of this treatment was about $7 per acre; the gross receipts per acre from sprayed grapes was $125.50 per acre, and from unsprayed grapes less than $10 per acre in the same vineyard.

Plant pathologists are quite well agreed that Bordeaux mixture is the most effective fungicide for ordinary plant diseases. It is made from copper sulphate and lime. But Bordeaux mixture may not be used upon fruit as ripening approaches because it adheres to the fruit. For later sprayings on grapes, that is after July 10 to 15 on Concords or other early varieties, soda Bordeaux mixture appears to be a very effective fungicide and is cheaper than the ammoniacal copper carbonate heretofore recommended. This spray is made from caustic soda and copper sulphate.

ONION CULTURE.

Important Bulletin From Kansas Experiment Station.

Manhattan, Kan., April 11.—Onions may be grown on any soil, yet there are soils that are better than others. The best soil is a rich, sandy loam, as free as possible from weeds. A well-cultivated field of sandy loam that has been well manured with stable manure for several years will grow good onions. Onions should never be put in a soil that is foul or that has been too recently fertilized with barnyard manure, unless the manure has been well rotted.

Ground that is intended for onions this year should be plowed very early in the spring and disked later. The ground should be well cultivated just before the onions are put on the land.

There are two methods of sowing seed. The old way was to sow in drills in the field as you would peas or other garden crops. After this the fight with the weeds was sure to disgust the cultivator of onions. In the end we had sacrificed many of the plants in trying to kill the weeds, and, of course, had a very poor stand of onions. During the past few years the cultivators of onions for commercial purposes have been growing their onions in hotbeds, and then planting them out in the field. Some of the advantages of this method are: (a) The crop matures earlier; the seeds may be sown in the hotbeds in February; (b) the onion transplants with as much ease as any of the garden plants; (c) it materially increases the yield, because of the more even stand and because of the choice of the better seedlings for the row, where, if we allowed them to grow in drills, the stronger ones are liable to come up too near together to allow them to grow, and many of the best plants are destroyed while the weaker ones grow up where we want the strongest ones; (d) it does away with the task of weeding, thus making the production cheaper. By actual experimentation it has been found that the cost of manuring the crop when transplanted is somewhat less than when the seeds are sown in drills in the field.

The temperature of the hotbeds should be below eighty degrees when the seeds are planted. When the seedlings are of a size to set out, which will be in about six weeks, the ground should be thoroughly cultivated so as to kill all the weeds that may be starting. The ground should then be laid off in rows eighteen to twenty inches apart. Onions will stand a great deal of crowding, and some growers put them as close as twelve inches. When the plants are being removed from the hotbed the tops should be cut back. The plants are usually set three inches apart in the row, with the lower end of the bulb about an inch below the top of the ground. The transplanting may be done with an ordinary dibble. The cost of manuring an acre of onions in this manner is about $20 including seeds, hotbeds, transplanting and cultivation. The cost for an acre in drills is about the same.

The cultivating may be done with a horse or with a wheel hoe. For tending crops of this sort, the experiment station has successfully used a wheel hoe with the onion hoe attachment. The advantage of using this implement is that the rows may be grown closer together. The increase in yield will increase the profits on a given area. The implement adapted to this sort of work is advertised by all dealers in garden tools, and costs from four to ten dollars. No onion plants should be without one, as its knives run on each side of the row, and clean out all the weeds except those that are directly in the row with the onions.

It is not necessary that the tops be broken over for the crop to ripen. They will ripen almost as soon, as quite as well if they are left alone. In harvesting, the bulbs are pulled and thrown in windrows to lie in the sun a few days until the outside is dry, though they must not be allowed to sunburn. When dry on the outside they are taken in and spread upon the floor of a barn or storeroom until thoroughly dry. An open building that will keep off the sun and will allow the circulation of air is best. A corncrib is as good as anything. When dry, they are stored in boxes, barrels or burlap sacks. Some growers store them in layers eight to ten inches deep in a well ventilated room. If the onions have not been properly dried and cured, it is necessary to sort them over very often, or, at least, to stir them to prevent heating. The storeroom should be kept dry and cool; if just above the freezing point so much the better. Onions may be sorted much the same as potatoes, though care must be taken that they do not get bruised. A special form of vegetable sorter is generally used.

Good land that is well cared for should grow from two hundred to four hundred bushels of onions per acre. Three hundred and fifty bushels would be a good average yield on land under high cultivation. The varieties that have done best at the Kansas station are Prizetaker, Yellow Danvers, Red Wethersfield, Silver King, and, later, the Giant Gibraltar.

TOOL FOR ORNAMENTING WOOD

Smoked or charred wood, leather, etc., have recently been used for decorative purposes until much interest has been manifested in the preparation of designs and articles. In the illustration is seen a new charring tool for this work. It

comprises a reservoir for the storage of a volatile liquid, which easily turns to gas when exposed to the air, with compression bulbs for forcing air through the liquid and a stylus to be heated by the flame of the resulting gas. The stylus is rounded at the tip and is hollow, the flame being projected against the interior instead of acting direct on the surface to be decorated. Pressure on the bulbs drives air through the liquid, mixing the latter in vaporous form with the air and forcing it to the point of delivery inside the stylus. Here a flame is presented to ignite the jet, after which frequent pressure on the bulb maintains the flame and controls the temperature of the charring tool. The more rapid the flow of air and gas the greater the heat generated.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers should be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

United States Senators.

"Who of the present United States senators are serving their third or more terms? Please state number of terms of each."—M. G. C., Cox's Mills, W. Va.

Alabama—John J. Morgan, serving his fifth term; E. M. Pettus, first.
Arkansas—J. M. Jones, third term; J. H. Berry, fourth.
California—Geo. C. Perkins, second; Thos. R. Bard, first.
Colorado—Henry M. Teller, third consecutive term, but had served one term before he left the Senate to enter Arthur's cabinet; Thos. M. Patterson, first.
Connecticut—O. H. Platt, fourth; Joseph R. Hawley, fourth.
Delaware has no senators at present.
Florida—S. R. Mallory, first; J. P. Taliaferro, first.
Georgia—A. O. Bacon, second; A. S. Clay, first.
Idaho—H. Heitfeld, first; F. T. Dubois, first.
Illinois—Shelby M. Cullom, fourth; Wm. E. Mason, first.
Indiana—C. W. Fairbanks, first; A. J. Beveridge, first.
Iowa—Wm. B. Allison, fifth; J. P. Dolliver, first.
Kentucky—Wm. J. Deboe, first; J. C. S. Blackburn, third term, but not consecutive.
Louisiana—S. D. McEnery, first; M. J. Foster, first.
Maine—Eugene Hale, fourth; W. P. Frye, fifth.
Maryland—Geo. L. Wellington, first; L. E. McComas, first.
Massachusetts—Geo. F. Hoar, fifth; Henry C. Lodge, second.
Michigan—James McMillan, second; J. C. Burrows, second.
Minnesota—Knute Nelson, second; M. E. Clapp, first.
Mississippi—H. D. S. Money, second; A. J. McLaurin, second, but not consecutive.
Missouri—F. M. Cockrell, fifth; Geo. G. Vest, fourth.
Montana—W. A. Clark, first; Paris Gibson, first.
Nebraska—C. H. Dietrich, first; J. H. Willard, first.
Nevada—John P. Jones, fifth; W. M. Stewart, third.
New Hampshire—J. H. Gallinger, second; H. E. Burnham, first.
New Jersey—John Kean, first.
New York—Thos. C. Platt, second, but not consecutive; C. M. Depew, first.
North Carolina—J. C. Pritchard, second; F. M. Simmons, first.
North Dakota—H. C. Hansbrough, second; P. J. McCumber, first.
Ohio—J. B. Foraker, first; M. A. Hanna, first.
Oregon—J. Simon, first; J. H. Mitchell, first.
Pennsylvania—B. Penrose, first; M. S. Quay, third.
Rhode Island—N. W. Aldrich, fourth; G. P. Wetmore, second.
South Carolina—B. R. Tillman, second; J. L. McLaurin, first.
South Dakota—R. J. Gamble, first; A. B. Kittridge, first.
Tennessee—W. B. Bate, third; E. W. Carmack, first.
Texas—R. A. Culberston, first; J. W. Bailey, first.
Utah—J. L. Rawlins, first; Thos. Kearns, first.
Vermont—Redfield Proctor, third; W. P. Dillingham, first.
Virginia—J. W. Daniel, third; T. S. Martin, second.
Washington—Geo. Turner, first; A. G. Foster, first.
West Virginia—S. B. Elkins, second; N. B. Scott, first.
Wisconsin—John C. Spooner, second, but not consecutive; J. V. Quarles, first.
Wyoming—F. E. Warren, second, but not consecutive; C. D. Clark, second.

Samson's Riddle.

M. M. B. Austin's Springs, Tenn.: In Judges xiv, 5, it says that when Samson and his parents "came to the vineyards of Timnath, * * a young lion roared against him." Samson "rent" the lion. When he returned to take Delilah as wife, he found "a swarm of bees and honey in the carcass of the lion." At his wedding feast, Samson propounded his famous riddle, "out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness." The young Philistines, being unable to guess it, compelled Delilah to tease him until he told her. She told the young men, and Samson, at once knew that Delilah had revealed it.

This story has always been a puzzle. Bees will not make a home in the decaying body of an animal. The only solution of the puzzle is that proposed by an emblem that was in use some 25 years ago. It is that sent by one of the readers of the "Bee." "The lion" was not an animal, but the ordinary winepress, which were always built in the vineyard. You note that verse 5 says it was in the vineyards that the young lion roared." The winepress is built of stone. It is a square vat, into which the grapes are thrown, and trampled by the feet, to press out the wine, which runs down an opening into a stone receptacle underneath.

The explanation given by the above mentioned divine is that Samson found wine in the press, and probably became intoxicated. This is the young lion of the new story that roared against him (overcame him). He tore the winepress apart, scattering the stones of the upper vat for treading the grapes. Then, when he came along the second time, he found the bees had taken the dark receptacle as a home.

If this be true, then Samson did not tell Delilah the actual occurrence, but veiled it in a parable. Hence, when the young men came with the answer he knew not once that Delilah had told them. We have no idea whether this interpretation is correct or not, but give it for what it is worth. If you will read the chapter attentively, you will see his father and mother were not with Samson on either occasion. See verse 16, last sentence.

Protection From Disease.

"Please tell me what change the human system has undergone that prevents a person from taking the same disease a second time, as in the case of smallpox?"—W. J. H., Swan Quarter, N. C.

That is a problem which scientific men have not solved. We know, in the case of certain diseases, one of which is smallpox, that one who has recovered from an attack is immune from further attacks; and we know that vaccination—which is merely inoculation with smallpox serum—will prevent smallpox. But the mode of action which produces this result is not known.

Stars Rise and Set.

"Will you please inform me why the earth, revolving on its axis, does not cause the stars to appear to rise and set, the same as the sun?"—J. B., Gravity, Ia.

The stars do appear to rise and set—that is, those some distance away from the celestial pole. If you will look out some clear evening just after dark, and locate some conspicuous star in the southern portion of the sky, and then look for it there a few hours later, you will see this motion very clearly. As the earth's axis is inclined to the plane of the orbit, the stars around the north celestial pole—the North Star—appear to travel in a circle around it. Watch the Great Dipper, and you will see this motion.

Charles Dickens.

"Will you kindly print a short sketch of the life of Charles Dickens, the names of his family and his wife's maiden name. Is there any truth in the popular opinion that David Copperfield is his own life story?"—M. M., Vicksboro, N. C.

Charles Dickens was born in a suburb of Portsmouth, England, in 1812, died 1870. His father was a clerk in the navy yard at that place. When he was four years old, his parents removed to Chatham. In his tenth year his father became bankrupt and was imprisoned; the family moved to one of the poorest quarters of London, and Charles was set to work in a blacking factory. This episode of his life reappears in David Copperfield. The father retrieved himself somewhat, and Charles, after two years' schooling, was placed in an attorney's office. Not liking his duties, he studied short hand, and at the age of 19 became a parliamentary reporter. His struggles with shorthand are also depicted in "David Copperfield." He soon began to write sketches over the signature of Boz, which gradually attracted attention. In 1836 he married Catharine, daughter of George Hogarth, a writer on the London Chronicle. Next he wrote Pickwick Papers, which made him the most popular writer in England. Oliver Twist appeared in 1838, Nicholas Nickleby in 1839, and from that time till his death he produced the long series of works now associated with his name. His early experiences as the son of a prisoner for debt appear in Little Dorrit. There is no warrant for saying that David Copperfield is his own life story. Except the instances mentioned above, in which episodes from his own life are used, the book is pure fiction.

Gen. Baker.

J. G. H., North Madison, Ind.: Lafayette C. Baker, chief of the United States secret service during the civil war, was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1826, died in Philadelphia July 2, 1868. His grandfather was one of Ethan Allen's captains. Young Baker went to San Francisco in 1852, where he worked as a teamster. He went to New York in 1861, on business, expecting to return at once. The war breaking out, he went to Washington, and offered his services. At the suggestion of Gen. Winfield Scott, he called on Mr. Secretary Stanton, and subsequently on Mr. Walbridge, of New York, he met Gen. Scott, who sent him on foot to Richmond. In spite of arrest and imprisonment on suspicion of being a spy, he collected much information, and returned to Washington in about three weeks. As soon as his abilities were demonstrated, he was placed at the head of the then new secret service bureau. He was commissioned a colonel, and subsequently brigadier general. His services were of the highest value to the government.

Township Schools.

S. C. M., Portland, Mich.: The plan of having one large, central school in each township, properly graded, with wagons to collect the children in the morning and return them to their homes in the evening, is very popular in northeastern Ohio, and in the east. The schools are far better, the pupils learn faster, and can be given a better education than in any other way. The cost is not so great as the district school system, after the central building is erected; and the sale of the old school lots and buildings will meet a large part of its cost. The pupils are better cared for; it does not take so many teachers, and better ones can be employed. All progressive townships should adopt it.

The Tariff Question.

M. S., Oskaloosa, Iowa: No, neither the Republican party, nor its leaders, are going toward free trade. Reciprocity is the logical outcome of protection. Under free trade, there could be no reciprocity; for we would then have no advantages to offer to other countries in return for trade advantages they might give us. The tariff is like a fence around a pasture field; free trade takes down the fence, and lets everybody's stock graze free. Reciprocity says, "If you will let my hogs run in your woods, your cattle may pasture in my field." If there be no fence, there can be no reciprocal bargaining.

The Periodical Cicada.

"I see by the report of a state commissioner of agriculture that this is to be the year that we are to be visited by the seventeen-year locust. Now, were not the years 1852, 1879 and 1896 locust years, that generally prevailed over the country?"—A. C. C., Breckinridge, O.

On the fourth page of this paper you will find an exhaustive special article on the periodical cicada. Don't call it a "locust." The reason is given in that article. Call it cicada, and pronounce the word "sic-ah-dah," accent on second, the a in the second and third syllables as in arm. You will find in the article an explanation of the different broods of the 13-year and 17-year races. As to your other question, we have not the data to answer. Please observe the rule above, and do not send questions on different topics at the same time.

The Aryans.

"In reading I sometimes see references to our Aryan ancestors. Please give some information as to who they were, in what period of history they lived, and where."—J. B., East Claire, Mich.

The term Aryan is from the Sanskrit word arya, the name by which a cultivated race of people called themselves, who lived in southwestern Asia, probably on the plateau of Iran and in Persia, and who afterward sent migrations into Indio and Europe. The Germans, Slavs, Greeks, Latins, Celts and Anglo-Saxons are all descendants from this ancient race, as well as the present people of Persia and of India. How long it has been since the Aryans formed but one people on the plateaus of Asia, is not known, but it was from five to ten thousand years before Christ.

The Loyal Legion.

"What is the Loyal Legion, why so called, and where is it?"—A. C., Logan, O.

The full name of the order is the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. It was founded in Philadelphia immediately after the close of the civil war, on the same lines as the order of the Society of the Cincinnati, founded immediately after the revolution by officers of the Continental Army. The requirements of the constitution for membership and the order of succession are as follows: "Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the United States army, navy and marine corps, regular or volunteer, including officers of assimilated or corresponding rank by appointment of the secretary of war or navy, who were actually engaged in the suppression of the rebellion prior to the 15th day of April, 1865, and whose names appear in the official register of the United States army and navy and of the volunteer force of the United States army, or appeared upon the official records of the United States war or navy department during their terms of service as commissioned officers of organizations mustered into the service of the United States, and not restricted to service within any given state for a period of service not less than ninety days, or who served under the President's call of the 15th day of April, 1861; or who, having served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men during the War of the Rebellion, have since been or may hereafter be commissioned officers in the United States army, regular or volunteer, navy or marine corps; and persons who, having served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men as aforesaid, shall have become eligible to membership by inheritance from officers who were either members of the order, or who were eligible as such and shall have died; those who have been or shall be elected for the first class as aforesaid shall be designated original companions of the first class." Its members are grouped in separate organizations called commanderies, and there is one called the commandery-in-chief, to which separate commanderies send representatives once a year. There are twenty commanderies in all, with a total number slightly under 9,000, commanderies being restricted to one in each state and one in the District of Columbia. The Pennsylvania commandery is the oldest, with a membership of 1,122, and the New York commandery is the largest, with a membership of 1,273.

An Unnamed Bird.

"Please give the name of a bird that goes north the last of March, flies very high, don't look to be quite as large as a wild goose, and is known by some people as the air mare or sea colt. I suppose it takes its name from the noise it makes, like a young colt."—W. M. S., Brown's Creek, Miss.

We are unable to tell from the description. It might be one of the many varieties of wild duck, or the loon—great northern diver—or something else. Will someone give its correct name?

Chief Justices of the U. S.

"Please give name and date of service of each of the Chief Justices of the United States."—J. F. J., Petros, Tenn.

The Chief Justices of the United States have been:
John Jay, New York, 1787—1795.
John Rutledge, South Carolina, 1795.
Oliver Ellsworth, Maryland, 1796—1800.
John Marshall, Virginia, 1801—1835.
Roger B. Taney, Maryland, 1836—1864.
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, 1864—1873.
Morrison R. Waite, Ohio, 1874—1888.
Melville W. Fuller, Illinois, 1888 to the present.

Not an Advertisement.

"Having seen the advertisement of the ——— in The Blade, I write for information. It does not even tell where one could get it."—E. M. L., Grand Junction, Colo.

This query refers to one of the little illustrated articles on new inventions which are published regularly. They are not advertisements. They are simply to give our readers an idea of the trend of invention. The name of the patentee is never given. It is useless to write to us such letters as the above, as we know no more about it than our readers. The articles and the cuts are prepared for us in an Eastern city, and we do not know who the patentees are. The game is not put in the patentees are. The game is not put in the patentees are. The game is not put in

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE..... .....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. . 151,000

HAVE YOU READ OUR PREMIUM OFFER

Elsewhere in to-day's paper you will find a premium offer which is like "finding money." It is Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War. It is a thoroughly reliable and complete history of that great struggle, levishly illustrated with fine engravings. The pages are large—the same size as Harper's Weekly. The two great volumes form almost a library in themselves.

Thousands of sets of this splendid illustrated history have been sold at $16 per set. This price is prohibitive for the vast mass of the American people. Old soldiers, their sons and daughters, all would be glad to have this splendid history; so would every other American citizen, who desires accurate knowledge of the mightiest war in which this country was involved, for himself and his children.

How to Get It.

We can furnish it to you at an absurdly low price. First, we will send a copy, express prepaid, and the Weekly Blade one year, for only $5!

Or, we will send it, express prepaid, to any one who will send us a club of 20 subscribers to the Weekly Blade, at 50 cents each!

Why, it is like "getting money from home!" There is not a Grand Army post, nor an organization of Sons of Veterans, in which that number of subscribers can not be raised with but little effort. Send for sample pages, and sample copies of The Blade, and secure this magnificent war library for yourself.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

From the days of Washington down to the present there has always been more or less friction between the general commanding the army and the executive. General Schofield, now retired, is qualified to discuss the reasons for this, as he was at the head of the military arm before Miles. He says frankly that each commanding officer, from the days of the Continental Congress until the present time, has had more or less difficulty in the endeavor to reconcile his office with "the subordinate relation of the military to the civil power in a republic."

Schofield had experience with this difficulty, and he quotes those of Scott, Sherman and Sheridan as well, to prove that Miles is only experiencing similar trouble to that which was the lot of the many distinguished men who occupied the position before him. The military spirit rebels at civil control; yet it is vital to the safety of our form of government that the army, through its commanding officer, shall be subordinate to the civil power. To place it above would open the path to a military despotism.

There is a bill before Congress which aims to introduce modern methods in army management, through the creation of a general staff, after the model of the German and French armies, and which would render the position of "general commanding the army" a needless one. General Miles is bitterly opposing the measure, evidently on personal grounds. Yet it is a wise and progressive measure, not only for the needed reforms which it would introduce in the War department, but also because it abolishes a needless office, which General Schofield says "is the one position in all the army which most severely tries the spirit of subordination which is so indispensable to a soldier of a republic."

POOLING STEAMSHIP LINES.

The long-talked of merger of a number of great transatlantic steamer lines has become an accomplished fact. J. Pierpont Morgan's banking house is handling the deal, and a controlling interest in several lines has been acquired, including the Leyland and Atlantic, which have been under Morgan's control for a year or more. The others taken over are the White Star, Dominion, American and Red Star lines. It is contemplated to add the Cunard, Wilson and Holland-America lines to the combination, and that a working agreement will be reached with the North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, General Transatlantic, Allen and Anchor lines. If these projects are carried out, passenger and freight traffic across the Atlantic will all be under control of one gigantic pool.

It is not necessary for any one to get alarmed over the merger. It will be a benefit to our commerce rather than a detriment. It will result in a reduction of transportation charges. The plans of the company are far-reaching, and include better and more frequent freight service, the development of the various American ports by having our great exports from farm and plantation, mill and mine, reach the seaboard at the nearest available port. There will be a just and proper apportionment of traffic to each port; for each will become the shipping-point for the products within its own area. The new pool will largely increase its Pacific service, and put on such new lines to South America as commerce will justify.

As the organizers already have lines [illegible] Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, with connections for the Far East, our manufactured products can be sent to all important parts of the world without the expense and delay of transhipment, and on through bills of lading. The announcement is made that the company expects to make increased profits through improved methods of management, and not to raise rates. In other words, they are wise enough to promote increased trade rather than to check it by high freight charges.

THE TROUBLE IN BELGIUM.

Belgium is a small country. Its area is 11,373 square miles—a little more than one-fourth that of Ohio. It is the most densely populated country in continetal Europe, having 539 people to the square mile—a total of 6,000,000. It is rich in minerals, yielding vast quantities of coal and iron, with lead, copper, zinc, marble limestone, granite and slate. Its manufacturing interests are huge, including those of iron and other metals, cotton, linen and woolen goods, silk, lace, leather, paper, glass, porcelain and beet sugar. So dense is the population that agriculture is really gardening on a large scale, every inch of soil being cultivated by the farmers, the vast majority of whom are small holders, owning less than two and a half acres each.

This dense industrial population is striving for an extension of the ballot. This has been for years the chief political issue in Belgium. In 1893, there were but 130,000 persons possessing the right to vote. In that year, as the result of the agitation for an extension of suffrage, a general strike, with riot accompaniments, was inaugurated, which forced the Belgian parliament to enact a new suffrage law, giving one vote to every citizen of 25 years or over; two votes to all over 35 years, who are married, provided they own property valued at 2,000 francs, or public funds yielding 100 francs interest per year; two votes to professional men and those who have graduated from institutions of higher education; and some of unusual attainments were given three votes. Voting is compulsory.

This gave universal suffrage to all over 25, increasing the number of entitled to suffrage from 130,000 to 1,453,000, who cast 2,110,000 votes. Under its provisions of plurar voting, the Socialists elected 28 deputies, while the Clericals, by electing 104 of the total of 152 members of the chamber of deputies, obtained full sway. This is not what the Liberals, Socialists and Radicals desired. An agitation began for proportionate representation—that representation in the chamber of deputies be in proportion to the vote cast.

This agitation led to serious riots on June 28, 1899, when fighting on the floor of the chamber of deputies was suppressed by armed force. The result was a qualified system of proportional representation, under which, in the elections of 1900, the Clericals obtained 85 seats, the Liberals and Radicals 33, and the Socialists 34. This reduced the Clerical majority from 70 to 18. This did not satisfy the discontented elements. They kept up the agitation for "one man, one vote," and have now adopted the tactics which proved successful in 1893. The cities have been scenes of riot for several days, a general strike has been inaugurated, and the rioting will be kept up until parliament and king yield to their demands. The agitation will doubtless succeed. Even then the trouble will not be ended, for it will give the liberal elements a majority in the chamber, and then an effort will be made to enact legislation of a socialistic nature.

COMMISSIONER WARE.

President Roosevelt has appointed Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, to succeed Mr. Evans as commissioner of pensions. He is not a politician, but an ex-soldier, a lawyer and a poet. He served throughout the civil war, entering a private and coming out a captain. It remains to be seen how well he will succeed in his new position. If he obeys the pension laws, he will become the target for attack from all along the line, as have his several predecessors for the past dozen years. If he does not, he will probably have an official term not much longer than that of Corporal Tanner.

It would seem, from what is said on both sides, that the pension laws themselves are at fault. They must be obscure, or there would not be so much quarreling over their interpretation. The main charge against Henry Clay Evans was that he construed the laws too strictly. Why should their language allow a strict and a loose interpretation? Why does not Congress remove this ambiguity, if it exists?

Every one will hope that Capt. Ware has the rare ability and diplomatic capacity necessary to the administration of this, the most difficult appointive position at Washington. His poetry, written over the pen-name of Ironquill, reveals a mind possessed of a broad and cheery philosophy, with a clear insight into human failings and foibles. Perhaps this characteristic may aid him in his work. Ex-Speaker Thomas Brackett Reed considers his Zephyr et Canine the gem of his works, and the best humorous poem in the English language. It is so short that it is reproduced here, that Blade readers may have a taste of Mr. Ware's quality:

Once a Kansas zephyr strayed
Where a brass-eyed bird-pup played,
And that foolish canine bayed
At the zephyr, in a gay,
Semi-idiotic way.
Then that zephyr, in about
Half a jiffy, took that pup,
Tipped him over wrong side up,
Then turned him wrong side out,
And it calmly journeyed thence,
With a barn and string of fence.

HAEC FABULA.

When communities turn loose
Social orders that produce
The disorders of a gale,
Act upon the well-known law;
Face the breeze, but close your jaw.
It's a rule that will not fail.
If you bay it, in a gay,
Self-sufficient sort of way,
It will land you, without doubt,
Up side down and wrong side out.

CHINESE TRICKERY.

The imperial government at Pekin has issued a decree which declares that hereafter mining concessions will be granted to foreigners in any part of China. This sounds well. One would suppose that the Chinese have learned a lesson by their recent experiences with the western powers. But this decree is a delusion and a snare. The conditions which much be fulfilled by foreigners in order to operate mines are such as to be practically impossible. The decree really operates to prevent foreign mining in the empire. The only lesson China seems to have learned through the capture of her capital is that she can not continue the policy of open exclusion; she therefore determines to reach the same end by trick and device. Her government invites and welcomes foreigners to exploit her national resources, and then arranges matters so that they cannot possibly make any money out of the industry they may propose to undertake. The Oriental mind is the master of craft and subtlety.

So far as the newspapers are concerned the beef trust is well roasted.

FIREWORKS IN THE HOUSE.

The somewhat sensational performance in the House of Representatives on Friday amounted to nothing but an exhibition of fireworks. Or, perhaps, it may be compared more accurately to a thunderstorm, clearing the air and dissipating the electricity. Ever since the Cuban reciprocity measure has been before the House, there has been a division of opinion among the Republican members. One portion stood with the President in advocating such a reduction of the duty on sugar from Cuba as would allow that industry to become profitable to the planters. The remaining Republican members, under the lead of those from beet sugar districts, either opposed any reduction whatever, or desired it to be as small as possible. This section of the Republican members are the "insurgents."

The friction between these opposing forces increased day by day, and the crisis came Friday. The beet sugar men—the "insurgents"—realized they were beaten. The Democratic members were in a state of division also; but the "insurgents" offered a deal in order to carry their point, which the Democrats were quick to accept. In pursuance of this, an amendment was offered to repeal the differential duty on imported refined sugar, during the existence of the reciprocity arrangements with Cuba.

All sugars below No. 16 Dutch standard are "raw," and are imported to be refined here. There is an additional duty imposed by the Dingley law on refined sugars—which include all above No. 16 Dutch standard—to protect the American refining industry. This additional duty is called the differential. When an amendment was offered in committee of the whole to repeal this, it was promptly ruled out by the chairman as not germane to the bill. It was well understood that this would be done, because there is a long list of precedents in similar cases.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair, and the votes of the insurgents and the Democrats overruled the chair. The amendment was adopted by the committee, and then by the House; and then the bill, with this amendment, was passed, receiving the solid Democratic vote and those of thirty-seven Republicans.

These somewhat spectacular proceedings will be barren of any tangible result, however. The bill now goes to the Senate. That body will amend it, without doubt, by making the reduction on Cuban sugar 40 per cent instead of 20, and by leaving out the amendment striking out the differential. The bill will then go to a conference committee, and it is altogether probable that the bill, when enacted into law, will be along Senate lines, rather than those just laid down by the House.

THE PRICE OF BEEF.

The sharp rise in the price of beef has caused the public to seek for the cause. Nothing promotes individual interest in understanding the mutation of industrial conditions so much as an addition to the usual price of the product. Yet the present advance in beef is the logical result of two causes. The one is increased demand for meat; the second, a reduction in the supply.

The first was the logical sequence of the amazing expansion of our industries from 1897 onward. People had more money, they bought better food and more of it, and the result was a large increase in the consumption of beef. The demand encroached on the supply. Then came the drouth in the west last year, a shortage of pasturage, of the corn crop, and a high price of feed. Stock-raisers say a steer costs twice as much to raise now as he did in 1894, even before he is fed corn to fatten him for the market. Hence there has been a reduction in the supply of beef cattle. The animals were sold for veal, instead of being reared to maturity.

Another cause of a reduced supply of cattle is the settlement of the west, and the gradual reduction of range area. This is aided, too, by the increase of sheep on the western and southwestern ranges. With the revival of prosperity in 1897, wool-raising again became profitable, and there was more money in sheep than in cattle. A vast increase in the number of sheep on the ranges followed. There were and are too many animals for the pasturage, and conflicts have occurred in many places between the cattle and the sheep men.

There may be, and probably is, an accentuation of the price of beef because of a combination among the packers; but behind this lie the causes enumerated above. The attorney general, at the direction of the President, has taken up the matter of combination, and if it really exists, and can be reached under the Sherman anti-trust law, any advance due to it will be remedied. But neither legal proceedings nor acts of congress can afford any remedy for the main factors in the advance.

ENGLAND'S NEW BUDGET.

The stress of war expenditures has compelled the British government to abandon its free trade policy. The deficit in revenues is now about $225,000,000. To meet this duties are imposed on grain, flour and meal. On all imported grain the rate is three pence per hundred weight, or four cents per bushel; on flour, five pence per hundred weight—nearly ten cents a barrel; and on meal, five pence per hundred weight. Besides these duties, the income tax and stamp tax have both been increased.

There will no doubt a howl go up from the extreme free traders, but the needs of the government are so imperative that it was a necessity to have more revenue. The probability is that when the government finds how easy it is to obtain revenue through import duties, that the temporary expedient of placing them on foodstuffs will be replaced by proper protective duties that will promote British industry.

FRANCIS RICHARD STOCKTON.

The reading world learns with genuine regret of the death of Frank R. Stockton, the story writer. For years he has contributed to the gayety of nations and the pleasure of the individual's. Mr. Stockton was first a newspaper reporter, and graduated from that useful school into the world of authorship. His Rudder Grange, a humorous magazine story, was his first great success, and made his name familiar as household words to the American public. He rapidly grew in favor and for a quarter of a century his quaintly humorous productions have been popular. It will probably surprise many of his admirers to find that Mr. Stockton had just passed his 68th birthday, he being born April 5, 1834. For a number of years he has resided at Charleston, West Virginia.

PREMIUM OFFER FOR MAY.

The premium offer for clubs that we have made for the past few months has proved so popular that we shall extend it to cover the month of May, and that will end it. This must be read in connection with a postal card proposition that we shall next week send to the many thousand subscribers whose time expires during May. All May subscribers who do not receive this card by May 5 will please write us for a duplicate.

We shall mail to our subscribers whose time expires in May a proposition for renewal, the terms being clearly stated at a price so low that we should have a renewal in every case. We want, however, more than the renewals during May, and to that end we shall here make a proposition that should bring us several hundred clubs. In the proposition mailed we set forth the terms of renewal for clubs of four, but not having room for announcement of premiums for larger clubs, we referred all to our May subscribers to this article. At the club prices stated, it will be very easy work for some one person in every village or thickly settled community to raise good-sized clubs of twenty to one hundred and fifty names in a day or two. We do not require a club of names to have all the same postoffice address, and old names will count the same as new, provided their time is about to expire within the next few weeks. It is a very common thing for friends of The Blade to send us clubs of over a hundred, even where no premium is involved. For the month of May we offer the premiums stated below, to stimulate club-raising, with a view of getting in many hundred clubs early in the year. We shall be prepared to ship over one thousand of these premiums, should that many be required. We hope at least one person in every town, where this proposition is mailed, will take in hand the raising of a large club. You will get pay for your effort any way, because if you do not reach the largest limit, a club of any size will obtain something. Here is the premium offer:

For a club of 175 we will ship a No. 3 decorated 100-piece dinner set—$7.50.

For a club of 150 we will send a No. 3 white 100-piece dinner set—$5.50.

For a club of 140 we will send a half dozen silver plated knives and forks—$4.00.

For a club of 100 we will send a No. 2 white 62-piece tea set—$3.80.

For a club of 90 we will send a half dozen silver plated tablespoons—$3.00.

For a club of 75 we will send a No. 1 white 45-piece tea set—$3.25.

For a club of 50 we will send a half dozen silver plated tea spoons—$1.75.

For a club of 40 we will send a silver plated pickle fork—$1.00.

Furthermore, and this is very important, to all those who send us a club of ten or more, and who do not reach a figure to secure one of the above premiums, we will give the Weekly Blade one year free. No one need hesitate to try for a club, as there is a premium for all who get ten or more. There is at least one member of any family taking The Blade who is qualified, and can take the time to raise a nice club. Remember, this offer is made only to those whose time expires in May and to whom we have sent a card. Remember also, that the card MUST be returned with your order, whether it be a renewal or a club. Any May subscriber not getting our card offer by May 5 should write us for another.

The silverware premiums will be sent postpaid by registered mail. Since the dinner sets and tea sets will have to go by freight, the transportation will have to be paid by the subscriber. The amount will be small.

Taken in consideration with the price, this is the best subscription offer The Blade has ever made.

PERPETUATING THE G. A. R.

The Grand Army posts of Springfield, Ill., will present to the state encampment a plan for the perpetuation of the order. The plan proposed is that sons of the members be taken direct into the organization from generation to generation, thus making it a hereditary organization, like the European orders of nobility.

A scheme more foreign to the ideas which prevailed in the foundation of the G. A. R. would be hard to find. It was intended as an organization of those who had borne the stress of the conflict for the preservation of the Union, who had fought to maintain the Union indivisible. No one dreamed then that it would exist beyond the lives of the men who actually wore the blue in that memorable conflict. To the credit of the patriotism and the intelligence of the members, previous propositions to admit sons of veterans, and to admit soldiers of the Spanish war, have been negatived emphatically.

We have no doubt this Springfield proposition will meet with a like fate. It should be defeated. When our fathers created a republic, they based it on equality among the people, and prohibited the granting of any titles of nobility. They abolished the English system of primogeniture as well. The idea of a hereditary military order is repugnant to all American ideals. More than that, no self-respecting American would care to set himself in a class apart from his fellow-citizens, on the ground that his father or grandfather did his duty as a patriot in the civil war. He may well be proud of his descent, but it does not follow that he should or would join an order to which the qualification is descent, and nothing else.

Nebraska is promised a plague of potato bugs and Bryan's candidacy for the governorship this year. Either would be great enough affliction, and the threatened doubling-up is a little more than the farmers feel like enduring.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Manufacturers' Association.

As was to be expected, the National Association of Manufacturers at Indianapolis placed itself on record as indorsing the work of the Reciprocity convention held at Washington in November last. No preference was declared in favor of either of the isthmian canal routes proposed, but it was urged that the most favorable route be selected and the construction of a waterway begin without further delay. A resolution favoring the irrigation of arid lands was adopted, but it was recommended that no action be taken regarding the adoption of the metric system. The association declared strongly against the enactment of the anti-injunction bill now pending in the Senate. It also voted for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare suggestions on the subject of commercial education, to report at the next annual meeting, which will be held in New Orleans.

Peace Prospects.

Rumors have been current of late of the probability of a cessation of the war in South Africa, and though reports of an agreement upon a basis for peace have been often made, only to be denied, appearances indicate that a closer approach to an agreement has been reached during the last week or two than ever before. The reference by the chancellor of the exchequer to provision for restocking the Boer farms prepared the public mind for the news that the British king was taking an active interest in the negotiations for peace and that the Boer leaders had agreed upon a statement of the peace terms they would accept. Interest in the subject has been renewed by the statement made in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Balfour regarding the conferences which have been in progress at Pretoria between Lord Milner and General Kitchener and the Boer leaders. The British negotiators have, it seems, agreed to give facilities for the election and meeting of representatives of the various commandoes to consider the position, and the Boer leaders have left Pretoria for that purpose.

Rebellion in China.

The Chinese rebellion in the province of Kwang-Si is assuming formidable proportions. The rebels are well led and well armed, and, so far, have been everywhere victorious. They now hold undisputed possession of thirty towns and villages in the province. The rebels are fighting in a well-defined cause, popular throughout China. They are in arms against the foreigners and against the government because it has truckled to the foreigners and has sold Chinese territory to foreign powers. The rebellion is likely to spread. A bad feature of the situation is the fact that the rebels received their arms through Annam, where the French authorities seem to have winked very hard at the smuggling. Russia would not be sorry for a good excuse for interference in China's affairs, and France is Russia's very obedient, humble servant. The Chinese question is likely to be to the fore again, very soon. Another Chinese Gordon to organize and lead the imperial troops and make soldiers of them appears to be needed.

Queen Wilhelmina.

The young queen of Holland is popular with the world at large, as well as with her loyal and loving subjects. There will, therefore, be universal sympathy for her and her people over her serious illness. She is suffering from typhoid fever and that is a dangerous, but, by no means, necessarily fatal disease. Her youth and a good constitution are in her favor, and everywhere there will be hope of her speedy recovery.

The Moro Murderers.

General Chaffee has found it necessary to send a force of 1,200 men to secure the surrender of two murderous Moros of Parong-Parong. These fellows, under guise of friendship, murdered one soldier and wounded another. The murderers escaped and the datto in power at that point refused to surrender them. Consequently it is necessary to establish the authority of the United States in that region by armed force. The work will doubtless be accomplished in a thorough and expeditious manner. Hitherto the Moros have been left to themselves, many of them voluntarily assenting to the sovereignty of the United States. But it is apparent that some of these ex-pirates and ruffians have not learned to respect the power of the United States, and attack the men of the little garrisons. General Chaffee will attend to the matter

Cuban Reciprocity.

The Cuban reciprocity bill passed by the House on last Friday by the decisive vote of 247 to 52 is not such a measure as Congress should have passed, two months ago, as a matter of good faith and justice. The reduction of duties on Cuban imports should have been 40 instead of 20 per cent, and there should be no legislation for Cuba on domestic subjects like immigration laws in a reciprocity bill. But the bill as passed is a step towards some measure of relief for Cuba and for the enlargement of American trade in the island, and is to be welcomed as such. If Congress should tie Cuba's hands by the Platt amendment, leave her bound and gagged on the highway, and then declare she needed no aid and ought to help herself, the American people would be disgraced indeed.

Just how much importance is to be attached to the union of over 30 beet-sugar Republicans with the Democratic opposition, by which the majority leaders were beaten on certain appeals from the chair and an amendment adopted wiping out the differential on refined sugar, the course of events in the near future will determine. The amendment in question removes protection from refined sugar during the life of this law and inures directly, to that extent, to the benefit of foreign beet-sugar manufacturers. This fact indicates either a spiteful temper on the part of the beet-sugar contingent, or else a purpose of bringing about a deadlock with the Senate and thus defeating any legislation whatever. The Senate will not pass the bill in its present shape, of course, but whether the simpler and more rational measure that the Senate is likely to favor can be put through the House is a serious question.

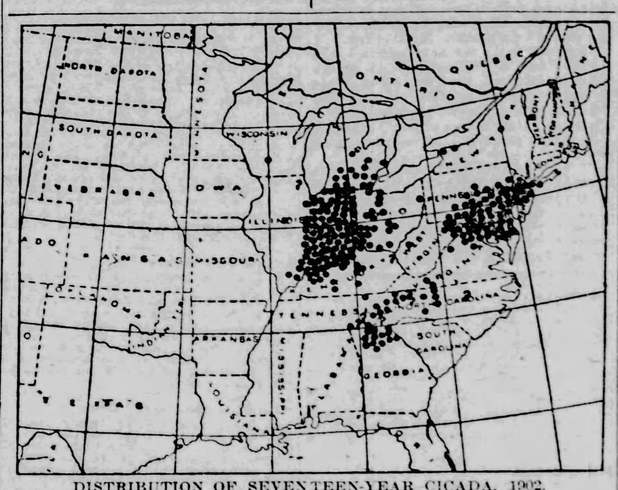
Russian Assassins.

The assassination of the Russian Minister of the Interior marks another stage in the internal disturbances of the empire. No doubt his character as a reactionist and his severity toward the riotous students were responsible for the animosity against him which found expression at last in a crime. Violence of this kind is an illegitimate weapon, but it will continue to be employed when men fancy that they can find no other way of avenging injuries. As a matter of fact, of course, it always turns out to be a boomerang. The Russian government is not in the least likely to change its policy because of this additional excuse for deciding to maintain it.

BROOD XXII COMING, OF THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR CICADA

The accompanying map shows the area of the United States over which the periodical cicada, the insect called the 17-year "locust," will appear next month. The popular name is incorrect. It is not a locust at all. It belongs to the flies, and is a species of the harvest fly, whose strident notes may be heard among the trees every July and August. No insect is a locust that has not a long, powerful pair of hind legs, enabling it to leap surprising distances. Our common grasshoppers are species of the great locust family. The locusts of the Bible are like our grasshoppers, and are still abundant in the East.

One branch of the cicadas is remarkable for living in its larval, or "grub" form, in the earth for many years. These are two classes. One lives a suberraneous life as a grub for seventeen years, another for only thirteen. When the long underground life is completed, during which the insect passes through four larval stages, it changes into a pupa, and burrows upward to the light and air, leaving a small round hole about the size of a man's little finger. They all emerge within a few days, and climb trees, bushes, stumps and fences. They begin to come out of the earth at sunset, and the majority are out by nine or ten o'clock at night. After they ascend a tree, they as a rule crawl along the horizontal branches. Here they cling firmly. The back then splits open, and



DISTRIBUTION OF SEVENTEEN-YEAR CICADA, 1902.

the cicada slowly emerges. During the night the wings dry, and the insect, which is at first a creamy white, assumes its proper colors. When morning comes, they begin their flight. The males precede the females by several days. Under normal conditions the cicadas remain five or six weeks, and then all die.

The purpose of their emergence is simply to propagate the race. The male alone is vocal; the females have no musical apparatus. The note of the male is produced by the vibrations of two small, shell-like, inflated drums, partly covered by the wings. The characteristic note of the cicada is described as "represented by the letters 'tsh-e-e-E-E-E-E-e-ou,' uttered continuously and prolonged to a quarter or half minute in length, the middle note deafeningly shrill, loud and piercing to the ear, and its termination gradually lowered until the sound expires." This is an excellent description, except that ordinarily the note is much shorter ranging from three and five to ten or twenty seconds. This is the call to attract the female. Early in the season, when the males first emerge, the note is short, and sounds like "a-a-r-r-e-e." A third note is a clicking or intermittent chirping, made usually when disturbed.

The male cicada never takes food, and the female probably does not. As soon as the purpose for which they emerge is

A, adult seventeen-year cicada; B, side view of the same; C, pupal skin, still clinging to the bark after the cicada has emerged; D, twig showing egg punctures.

accomplished, the males die. The females employ their time in depositing their eggs in incisions they make in the tender twigs of trees and shrubs, as shown in the single-column cut, and when th eggs are all deposited, they die also. They begin to come out of the ground generally in May, and are all dead by early in July. The eggs hatch in a few weeks later. The young larvæ, ant-like in appearance, drop to the ground, and quickly burrow out of sight, each forming for itself a little cell over a rootlet, on whose juices it subsists. Here it remains for seventeen or thirteen years, according to the race to which it belongs. No other insect is known to have so long a period of existence.

There is no distinction in appearance between the seventeen-year and the thirteen-year cicadas. To all appearances they are of the same variety. The only distinction is that one lives four years longer than the other. The seventeen-year race occupies the northern portion of the United States, from Massachusetts and Vermont south to North Carolina, eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia, and west to Iowa, eastern Nebraska, western Missouri and eastern Kansas, and a portion each of the Indian territory and Arkansas.

The thirteen-year race occupies southern Virginia, the western palnts of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana Arkansas, Missouri, southern Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. The regions occupied by the two races overlap in some places, but for the most part their areas are distinct.

Each race is divided into broods, which appear on different years. There are 22 of these broods definitely known and numbered. Of these Broods II, IV, VI, VII, X, XI and XVIII are of the thirteen-year race, whose scientific name is cicada tredecim; the remainder are of the seventeen-year class, or cicada septendecim. Each brood is limited to a well-defined district, and each reappears at the proper interval with absolute regularity.

The brood which will appear this year reared last in 1885. It is numbered Brood XXII, according to the usual notation, but Brood X, according to the new numbering proposed by Professor C. L. Marlatt, first assistant entomologist of the Agricultural department. The accompanying map shows its distribution. This is the largest of the seventeen-year broods, and is remarkable for its extended range, and for the fact that it has been observed and recorded at regular intervals of seventeen years since 1715.

Last year—1901—Brood XXI made its appearance. It is a small one, and is confined to a small part of the southern end of West Virginia, the western end of Virginia, and overlaps into North Carolina. In 1900, Brood XX appeared. It is also a small brood, and is confined to Western Pennsylvania, a strip of Ohio along the Pennsylvania boundary, and the Panhandle of West Virginia. Brood I appears in 1903, in Massachusetts and Connecticut. In 1904 there is none. In 1905, Brood V appears. It is rather large, and occupies Southern Michigan, Northern Indiana and Illinois, Southern Wisconsin and Eastern Iowa.

The advent of Brood XXII next month is of interest to fruit-growers in the states wherein it will appear. It does not destroy growing field crops. In fact, as previously stated, the cicada does not feed at all. The only damage done is that by the females, in depositing the eggs in incisions they make in the tender twigs of trees and shrubs. Sometimes this causes the death of newly-transplanted and young fruit trees. On this point Professor Marlatt says that "though the degree of danger depends somewhat upon the location of the orchard as regards the proximity of woods, any young trees transplanted this spring in the region where the cicada will appear are likely to be somewhat seriously affected." These regions are is of the seventeen-year cicada, and appear marked upon the accompanying map. It should be understood that in these localities the settlement of the country has had a strong effect toward breaking up the swarms into isolated portions. Consequently, in many places where cicadas emerged 17 years ago none may be seen this year. Hence the same authority says that "persons contemplating the setting out of orchards should therefore ascertain from old residents whether the insects appeared in the immediate vicinity seventeen years ago. If this is the case, it is by all means advisable to defer the transplanting of trees till fall, or, if the climate does not permit fall-planting, until the spring of 1903. In orchards the less pruning done this spring the less will be the damage the trees are likely to suffer, as this operation tends to concentrate the punctures by leaving little new growth. Likewise, wherever convenient, budding and grafting, which cause favorable places for the deposition of eggs, should be avoided."

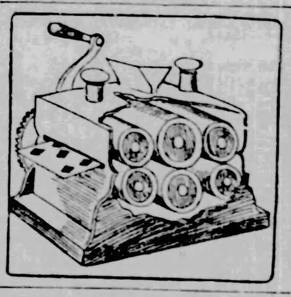
Now a word with regard to two superstitions entertained by ignorant people concerning the periodical cicada. Some believe that it can bite or sting, and that in any case the insect is poisonous. All these are foolish fears. The cicada is harmless. It may be handled with absolute impunity. The ovipositor of the female could, of course, be driven into the skin, but it is not a weapon, merely an organ to scoop out a place and deposit her eggs. This is always done in soft green twigs. Tens of thousands have been handled by investigators, without a single record of personal injury.

The other is a still more nonsensical bit of vulgar, stupid superstition. The wings of the cicada are like those of a fly or wasp, nearly transparent. Grossly ignorant people, with more or less imagination, recognize letters in the shape of the veining. Some see a capital K, some a P, and some trace W, and imagine it stands for war. The absurdity of this is evident. One or more broods appear almost yearly, with an occasional omission; so this would prophecy almost continual war. These veins are nothing but ribs to strengthen the wing. A vivid imagination can find almost any letter it chooses, in their markings.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

CLEANING PLAYING-CARDS.

Many thousands of dollars are spent throughout the world in the purchase of new packs of cards to replace those soiled by frequent handling. Now a German inventor brings forward a machine to clean the dirt from the cards and re-



polish the surfaces until they become sufficiently glazed to prevent adherence together. A representation of the cleaner is shown in the cut, with a card just emerging from the polishing rolls. As will be seen, six of these rolls are provided, running at different speeds by the rotation of the connecting gearing, with sufficient pressure maintained between each pair to scrub the surfaces of the card thoroughly. Above the central pair of rollers is a trough to contain steatite or any other polishing media, which falls in a fine stream to the upper roller and thence to the card. By inserting the card in the proper slot and turning the crank the card is passed through the machine, subjected to the action of the rollers and ejected at the opposite end.

How He Figured It.

A Georgia drummer, tired and hungry, after a long travel on horseback, put up at the best available cabin in a small settlement.

He did full justice to what was placed before him, but was surprised to find next morning that his host had included in the bill, "One man and two horses."

"Why," he said, "I have only one horse."

"That may be," replied the landlord, "but hanged if you didn't eat like another one."—Atlanta Constitution.

The People.

Some people take a great deal of pains to choose the lesser evil, when they could get along without either.—Puck.

Current Events.

Steamship Marco arrived at New York from Naples with baggage of 835 steerage passengers burned; crew concealed fire from passengers and saved a panic.

Filipino murders of American soldiers in Mindanao will be punished by expedition under Col. F. D. Baldwin. Gen. Lukbar surrendered and Luzon rebellion believed ended.

Chinese exclusion substitute bill passed by senate, Senator Hoar alone voting against; house bill conflicted with treaty and substitute practically extends existing law until treaty expires.

President-elect Palma started for Cuba and outlined first message. American dollar will be Cuban standard, and United States alone will get reciprocity agreement.

Ship subsidy bill recently passed by senate will be shelved. Republican conference of both houses decided bill could not be passed if reported back.

G. H. Hammond company let contract for $2,000,000 packing plant at Chicago stock yards.

Sundry civil bill reported to congress contains appropriation of $30,000 to defray expense of renovating White House.

Secretary Root arranges to light statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles' forced retirement put off through Senators Allison, Hoar, Wade and McComas, who told President Schley-Sampson controversy might be started and congressional elections affected.

Senator Morgan speaks for four hours on the question of an isthmian canal, giving six reasons why the Nicaraguan route is preferable.

White House east room will be redecorated and used as state dining-room hereafter.

Bread trust, with $[illegible],000,000 capital, formed at Boston to control New England trade.

Episcopal house of bishops at Cincinnati chooses bishops for Salina, western Kansas, Honolulu and Porto Rico.

Golden, silver and actual weddings are celebrated in one family on same day at Dubuque.

Principal of Denver schools provokes ire of women teachers by advocating a double standard of morals.

Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas, reached New York from London and said he was not presented to the King, because he would not wear costume, sold out lands to English investors.

Chinese government protests against extension of exclusion act to the Philippines.

M. E. Ingalls, president of Big Four railroad, said in interview that safety limit of railway mergers had not been reached; public has the benefit thus far.

Chinese exclusion bill will be given slight changes in conference and then passed by the House. Pacific coast representatives accepted Senate substitute.

Appropriation for temporary office building for President and his clerical force will be asked by Senator Hoar.

Louis Lester and Thomas Riley, 22 and 18 years old, confessed robbing churches of communion service and other valuables in Brooklyn and New York.

Vagrant dogs have become public menace in Chicago through closing of dog pound eight months in year.

Absence of rain and growing weather render crop conditions and prospects problematical. Shortage of moisture a serious menace to winter wheat.

Railway conductor in Colorado paces an engine down a mountain after runaway car and prevents a collision with passenger train.

Court decision in Missouri permits teachers to whip pupils whenever it is deemed necessary.

Total enrollment for the year at the University of Michigan is 3,769, just three short of the number for the preceding year.

Colombia proposes that United States shall pay lump sum of $7,000,000, representing fourteen years' rental at $500,000 a year for canal strip, and that at the expiration of that time a new agreement shall be made.

More reports from officers in Philippines made public by War department show general distrust of natives.

Anti-merger suit of state of Minnesota against Northern Securities company removed from Minnesota District court to United States circuit court for hearing.

Emma Kubleck, 6-year-old blind, deaf and dumb pupil at Illinois school for blind, learned to spell words after twenty-two weeks' teaching.

Four hundred thousand acres of Rosebud Indian agency will be opened to settlement this summer and located in Nebraska and South Dakota.

San Francisco street railways tied up by strike of 3,000 employes; four lines only in operation. Walkout blamed to Manager Calhoun for new Baltimore owners, who discharged employes to prevent organization of union.

President Roosevelt, in address at New York, declared character counted more than intellect in college men and that honesty, courage, and common sense were most valuable in civil life.

Hot wave extended over West, and Kansas wheat crop threatened unless rain comes in two days. Mercury reached 96 degrees at Omaha and 92 at St. Joseph on Sunday.

Sixty persons believed to have perished from steamer City of Pittsburg, which burned and sank twenty-four miles from Cairo, Ill., Sunday.

President Griscom of International Navigation Co., in interview on new ship trust, said American company may be parent concern of trusts.

Mrs. Jane Louise Trowbridge Hazelkiss, most prominent society woman in Connecticut, died of paralysis resulting from her heavy social duties.

Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman in interview at Metuchen, N. J., said housekeeping and intellect could be successfully combined by versatile women.

Boston blue laws were enforced by police Sunday, to extent of stopping candy and soda sales and allowing liquor and sandwich hotels to run.

B. D. Anguish, Chicago commission merchant, cornered supply of old cabbage and forced price to 140 a ton.

Gen. J. H. Smith, accused of ordering Samar natives butchered, received order for his court-martial at Manila; General Chaffee detained him for trial.

Mrs. Hay, wife of Secretary of State, settled diplomatic etiquette problem by telling wives of Cabinet members, congressmen, army officers to call first on Ambassadors' wives.

FOREIGN.

Archbishop Falconio of Canada, is elected by the pope to succeed Cardinal Martinelli as papal delegate to United States.

Pope's increased feebleness caused activity in cardinals' campaign for his successor.

German tariff on bacon fixed at 12 per 200 pounds by Reichstag committee.

London meat famine is predicted by retail dealers there; parliament asked to remove restriction from Canadian and Argentine cattle.

Mindinao natives warned that murders of American soldiers will be punished by expedition under Colonel Baldwin.

Brussels Socialists, in parliamentary debate on suffrage bill, threatened civil war if people's demands are not met.

Francisco d'Assise, husband of Queen Isabella II. and former king of Spain, expires at Epinay, France.

Irish are rendered defiant by coercion measures taken by the lord lieutenant in the seditious districts.

Serious differences between Transvaal and Orange Free State delegates delay peace in South Africa.

In

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A BOTTLE OF LORRIMER'S EXCELSIOR HAIR FORCER AND A BAR OF SKIN & SCALP SOAP FREE.

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We ask you particularly to try our treatment if you have tried others without success. Hundreds of our testimonials are received from persons, who, having tried various advertised remedies for the hair with no obvious result, are now using the Lorrimer treatment with the utmost satisfaction, there being a palpable change of conditions after the first few applications.

In cases where persons have been bald for years, or where the hair has fallen out from disease or otherwise, whose hair has turned gray from a variety of causes too numerous to mention, the consistent use of our treatment has been attended with results approaching the marvelous.

We have convinced thousands of unbelievers that there is such a thing as a rational treatment for hair troubles; one that can be used by any self-respecting lady or gentleman, with the utmost satisfaction; because it is clean, sweet, and free from all dyes and injurious mineral compounds.

In most cases there is a decided change after the first few applications; and as a rule if the Lorrimer system is followed up, failure is reduced to an impossibility.

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We do not purchase testimonials, or resort to any unfair methods to induce persons to use our treatment; we believe that sending out a free trial is the only fair way to gain the patronage of those who are almost tired of trying to restore their hair.

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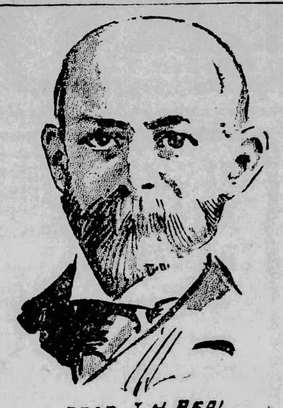
Write us to-day and we will send you the treatment free by mail, together with some useful information as to the care of the hair, and a number of testimonials proving the Lorrimer treatment to be one of the very best Hair Restorers on the market. Please enclose two-cent stamp for reply, and address distinctly Lorrimer and Co., Dept. 20, 118-120 N. Paca St., Baltimore, Md., and you will receive an immediate reply and courteous attention.

GOES TO CHICAGO.

Boston, April 19.—Joseph Henry Beale, jr., A. M., LL. B., who has been selected as dean of the law faculty of the University of Chicago, is almost without exception the most popular professor at



PROF. J. H. BEAL.

Harvard among the students. He is a three-time graduate of Harvard, having graduated from the college in 1882, from the graduate school in 1884 and from the law school in 1887. For a year Professor Beale was a teacher at St. Paul's School, Concord, and from 1888 to 1892 he practiced law in Boston, teaching at the Harvard law school at the same time. In 1892 he was made assistant professor, and in 1897 a full professor in the law school. He was born in Boston in October, 1861.

FARMERS' TRUST.

Active Work In Organizing Along Various Lines.

Chicago, April 16.—Producers in the rural districts of many sections of the country are organizing for protection at such a rate that a mighty farmers' trust is threatened. Farmers, dairymen, peach raisers, lime growers and mere truck gardeners from Florida to Wisconsin have recently formed associations and others are being planned.

All sections of every state are being visited by organizers, who are getting agriculturists to join cooperative organizations. This union movement among the producing classes was the general topic of conversation yesterday on South Water street.

The formation of the Farmers' Cooperative Association of Black Creek, Wis., the latest organization heard from, was the cause of the discussion. Following the trend of the times 250 farmers, representing 10,000 acres, combined. These men raise only potatoes, cabbage, onions and squash and are commonly called truck gardeners, yet they have united in a powerful organization. Officers were elected, including a general manager and salesman, who will conduct negotiations for the sale of produce to commission men.

The merchants of Chicago and other cities will be classified under "good" and "bad" headings and the market watched so as to keep the members informed on prevailing prices.

A large storage building will be erected in Black Creek. This will be of solid stone and will be large enough to hold many tons of produce. When the producers think they are not receiving high enough prices they will keep their produce until commission men offer them better rates and the needy members will be taken care of meanwhile by the association.

The Black Creek association will establish an understanding with similar organizations not only in Wisconsin, but in other states. Henry M. Louis, who was elected general manager and salesman, is also manager of the Farmers' Cooperative Association of Shiocton and has a large shipping business out of Appleton. He is authorized by the farmers to sell or contract in advance for next fall's delivery.

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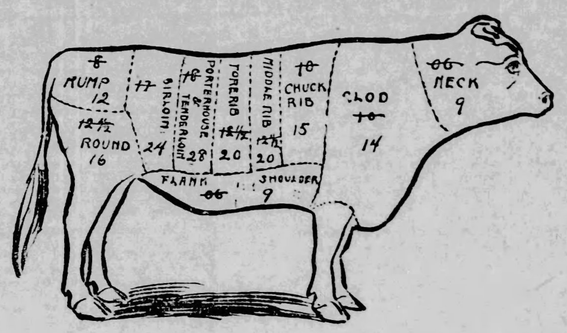
THE RISE IN BEEF PRICES.



The figures with a line through them are the normal prices of the various cuts of beef. The other figures show the present average prices of the same cuts. They are not the prices asked by any one dealer, but are from careful inquiry and averaged from all classes of retail city shops.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

Wilhelmina Is Again Under the Doctor's Care.

Amsterdam, April 17.—Queen Wilhelmina is dangerously ill. An official bulletin published to-day says her majesty passed a somewhat less tranquil night. The fever, however, has not increased, and her condition, compared with what it was yesterday, is satisfactory.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

It is now known that the queen has suffered a second disappointment in motherhood, and the Nieus Van Den Dag says that, as a consequence, she is suffering from peritonitis.

The Hague, April 18.—An official bulletin this morning from Castle Loo stated that Queen Wilhelmina passed a fairly quiet night. Her fever continues. The alarming fever which complicated the queen's condition is now officially admitted to be typhoid. A special edition of the Official Journal, this morning, publishes the doctor's statement, as follows:

"The supposition, entertained by the queen's physicians since the commencement of her majesty's illness, has become a certainty. It is now established that the queen is suffering from typhoid fever. Up to the present time the malady has run its ordinary course."

The Hague, April 22.—Dispatches from Castle Loo announce that the condition of Queen Wilhelmina, according to her physicians, continues to be satisfactory.

This morning's news from Castle Loo leads to the impression that a favorable turn has occurred in the queen's illness, which renders it possible that the affairs of state will soon resume their normal course. The rumors of the intention of the government to take steps looking to the establishing of a regency will, therefore, probably not materialize. Professor Rosenstein, the pathologist of Leyden university, had a further consultation to-day with her majesty's physicians.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS

Nearly 400 From Moscow Will Be Sent to Siberia.

St. Petersburg, April 18.—The St. Petersburg university and a number of other higher educational institutions have been reopened. The attendance was light on the first day and bottles of ill-smelling chemicals were opened in many of the lecture rooms.

Student reports give the total number of arrests in Moscow during the last two or three weeks as 1,800. They anticipate the exile to Siberia of the greater part of the four hundred students who offered the government armed resistance in the University of Moscow. Professor Timiriasiff, at Moscow, is reported to have refused to co-operate in meting out punishment to students, on the ground that his lecture room had been filled with strange persons, whom he took to be spies, while his former diligent students were nowhere to be seen.

The turbulent elements continue to utilize the theatres as places for the distribution of revolutionary literature. At Nijnii, Novgorod, during the recent celebration of the birthday anniversary of Gogol, the Russian author, leaflets were thrown from the gallery of a theatre at a moment when the place was darkened. The ushers picked up the packages and began distributing them, thinking they were theatrical notices.

From many towns it is reported that political prisoners are generally resorting to starvation tactics in order to force their release or obtain a hearing. Forty-eight persons thus secured their release, a short time ago, from a detention prison in this city, where they had been held without an inquiry for nearly a year. Six others have so reduced their strength as to necessitate their removal to a prison hospital. In the great transport prison for condemned criminals here, which is now filled with political prisoners, the wardens are seeking to dissuade their charges from refusing food by promising their release shortly.

Many students are preparing to go abroad for study. It is said that this action has caused more serious attention to be given to the project, attributed to the finance minister, Witte, to increase the fee for the issue of a passport to go abroad from fifteen roubles to a sum possibly many times larger than this amount. General report has it that the ministers will charge all Russians who desire to go abroad three hundred roubles for the first six months and two hundred roubles for each additional half year.

Fiscal as well as political reasons are urged in favor of this project, complaint being made that Russians are wasting the wealth of their country in Paris and Monte Carlo. The passport fee was increased about two years ago from five to fifteen roubles per half year, the addition being for the benefit of the Red Cross society. Foreigners continue to pay five roubles for permission to cross the Russian frontier.

TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

New York, April 17.—Private advices from Port-au-Prince, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, are, says the Herald, indicative of a far more serious state of affairs in Hayti than is generally known to the outside world. The recent uprising in the vicinity of Jacmel, which was quickly suppressed, is, according to the Herald's informant, but a forerunner of serious trouble. The letter continues:

"The political situation here is most serious and every indication points to a general uprising of the people of Hayti, if President Edmon Sam persists in his announced intention of attempting to remain in power after May 15, on which date his term expires. Many citizens have been imprisoned throughout the republic. Port-au-Prince the prisons were not sufficiently large and the government gunboats were used.

"The entire city of Port-au-Prince is in a state of great excitement."

Earthquakes in Transcaucasia.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—Severe earthquake shocks occurred at Shomaka, Transcaucasia, during the night of April 17, causing a panic among the inhabitants who escaped the recent visitations. Earthquake shocks were also felt in the district of Ferghana, Turkistan, early yesterday morning.

MAJ. PRUDEN DEAD.

At the White House a Quarter of a Century.

Washington, April 19.—"The senate will suspend for a moment and receive a message from the President of the United States." This from the presiding officer of the senate.

"A message from the President of the United States." This from the sergeant-at-arms of the senate. "I have the honor to present a message in writing from the President of the United States."

For more than a quarter of a century,

MAJOR O. L. PRUDEN.

Mr. Octavious Longworthy Pruden has been delivering this last sentence before the bar of the American senate. Many thousands of times he has stood before that body, opposite the presiding officer, and with stately bow, returned the greeting of the presiding officer, then after his introduction by the officer of the senate, gave his message. This morning at 3:15 o'clock he died of heart disease. His career has been modest, but noteworthy.

A message in writing had a strictly technical meaning to him. In the Civil War he was a soldier in the ranks doing duty in the Washington defense. He was detailed to a staff department because he was a good penman and there wrote orders. Later General Grant asked for a good penman to write his messages from the White House. From that time up until the coming of Roosevelt, Pruden has written in his fine copper plate long hand all the messages of all the intervening Presidents to the congress. Be they long or short, they went to the senate in his handwriting. It is true there were typewritten copies for printers, and printed copies for senators and representatives and manifold copies of newspaper correspondents and telegraphic copies for newspapers, but the one which went to the senate and later was filed in the archives of the secretary of state was in Mr. Pruden's handwriting. President Roosevelt said he saw no sense in this and all copies were made in typewriter, even the official one. Mr. Pruden continued to deliver the messages to congress.

LARYNX CUT OUT.

San Francisco, April 18.—The life of Aaron Johnson has been saved at the city and county hospital through an operation never before performed on this coast, the complete extirpation of the larynx on which was a cancerous growth. This will rank as one of three or four successful cases on record in the world, for the danger is now regarded as passed. An artificial larynx is being made for the patient which it is asserted will enable him to speak though his voice will be confined to a monotone.

Publishers' Column

NASBY LETTERS.

Slightly Damaged--At Less Than Cost--Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this is the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Abe Lincoln's Yarns and Stories

All the authentic yarns, stories, anecdotes, witty sayings and jokes told by Abraham Lincoln, with introduction and anecdotes by Colonel A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, the famous journalist who was the friend, associate and adviser of the Great Story-Telling President. The yarns and stories in this book are full of the homely wit and humor that appeal to every reader. They all have a "point," or, what Lincoln used to call a "nub," and are given just as Lincoln told them. They are given new and fresh interest by hundreds of funny illustrations and reproductions of the rare and famous cartoons of Lincoln. The book also contains full-page half-tone portraits—together with the biographies of the famous men of Lincoln's time.

This volume contains 500 pages, 7½x10 inches, 250 illustrations. Bound in elegant silk cloth, embossed in gilt, with inlaid color picture.

Price, with the Weekly Blade one year, $1.00. All charges prepaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.00
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Closs, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, oper. face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement....$14.25
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2289—Anna Frock.

Sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. This charming frock will develop stylishly in soft wool or cotton fabrics; fine white lawn, with

bands of lace insertion would make a particularly attractive costume; of course, it may be developed in more inexpensive materials, if one prefers. For a child of 12 years six yards of material would be required to make this frock.

2273—Mi ton Shirt Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. This shirt-waist for summer wear is made of figured silk gingham, and has the elbow sleeves, which will be a feature of

summer styles. To make this waist three and one-half yards of 30-inch goods are required with half a yard of embroidery.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

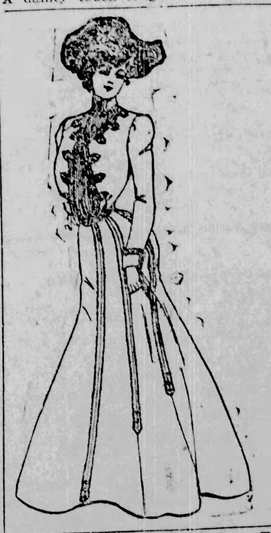
2267—Aubrey Shirt Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. This attractive shirt-waist has a figured or embroidered yoke, and is trimmed with linen lace; nothing can be prettier in this garment than batiste. The material re-

quired is one-half yard of embroidery and two and one-half yards of goods 30 inches wide. The trimming as indicated with the embroidered yoke is generally sufficient, although it may be more elaborate if one desires.

2275—Euclid Waist.
2256—Vesta Skirt.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. Sizes, medium and large. The combination of the waist and skirt shown in this design makes a most beautiful costume. A dainty touch is given in the tucked



vest with natty embroidered edge. Three-quarters of a yard of silk will be required for the vest; two and one-quarter yards of goods 44 inches wide for 36 bust measure.

2269—Sutton Shirt Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. This shirt-waist has embroidered box-plaits, over which are stitched straps of insertion or other embroidery; it is an exceedingly dainty waist, and while quite

dressy is sufficiently plain for ordinary wear; it will be among the popular waists of the season. It is made of corded pique with good effect, the amount of material required being three and one-half yards of 30-inch goods.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Indianapolis, April 18.—David M. Parry, who has been elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is president of the Parry Manufacturing Company, of this city, makers of vehicles. His concern employs 2,000 men. He has been engaged in business in this state for many years, first as

DAVID M. PARRY.

New President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

a hardware merchant in Rushville, and since 1886 as the head of his present enterprise, one of the largest in the state. Mr. Parry has lived in Indianapolis for sixteen years, and is an active member of the board of trade and various social organizations. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1852.

HENRY CLAY'S NIECE WEDS BRITISH SURGEON

Paris, Ky., April 22.—Auvergne, near this city, is to be the scene of a notable wedding this evening. The contracting parties will be Miss Sue Clay, daughter of Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr., and niece of Henry Clay, the "Great Commoner," and Dr. Goodman, of London, England.

While visiting friends in England two years ago Miss Clay became ill. Dr. Goodman was called and it was a case of love at first sight. After the marriage the couple will proceed to Cairo, Egypt, where Dr. Goodman is located as corps surgeon in the English army.

BIG OHIO COAL DEAL.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 22.—C. Troll & Sons, of St. Clairsville, Belmont county, O., closed the biggest coal deal ever made in eastern Ohio, when they sold five working mines and 9,500 acres of the best coal land in Belmont county to Captain Alfred Hinds, of Pittsburg, and Thomas K. Maher, of Philadelphia, for $785,000. These men will form the Belmont Coal company and develop the property on an extensive scale. The land is traversed by four railroads, two branches of the B. & O., the C., L. & W. and the W. & L. E.

PALMA GONE TO CUBA.

Old Point Comfort, April 17.—President-elect Palma, of Cuba, sailed for the island to-day on the steamship Admiral Farragut, to take the reins of government on May 20. Senora Palma and the children do not accompany the general to Cuba, but they intend to join him in Havana early next month.

Prior to his departure, Mr. Palma made a statement in which he said he should endeavor to bring about a settled condition of affairs in Cuba as soon as it possibly could be done. More than all else, he said, the country needs a reduction of tariff duties. He had made few promises, and he did not believe in high salaried officials. Those in office should work. The statement continues:

"The people of Cuba are grateful to the United States. We were received with open arms in the time of our trouble, and what was done, all the world knows. I believe that a more generous tariff arrangement will be effected. It must be if the Cuban republic is to lift itself up. The reduction of tariff by the bill which it appears will pass the

PRESIDENT TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA

house is beneficial, but the reduction is not great enough to work the greatest good. The conditions in Cuba press the necessity for a more liberal reduction in the tariff rates.

"I realize the important office I am to fill, and shall use all the strength and wisdom God Almighty gives me to prove equal to the task. I am going to a free Cuba—my hope and prayer for years. I am, at the same time, sorry to leave the United States, my home for so long."

Sent Free to Men.

Free Trial Package of this New Discovery Mailed to Every Man Sending Name and Address—Quickly Restores Strength and Vigor.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute.

A. E. ROBINSON, M.D., C.M., Medical Director.

They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 1139 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

GEN. WOODS' ORDERS.

Havana, April 17.—Governor General Wood has issued an order providing that judges and prosecuting officers cannot be dismissed from office except for crime or for other serious causes, and never without a hearing.

As under the Platt amendment the Cuban republic must recognize all orders issued by the American military governor as law, this order of General Wood virtually means a life tenure of office for the present judges and prosecuting attorneys.

A vigorous protest has already been made against the number of orders being issued by the military government in its closing days, which are characterized as tying the hands of the republic, and it is believed that this order especially will stir up bitter feeling.

There is a general desire to raise the standard of the courts and leading lawyers here claim to have the promise of President-elect Estrada Palma to look into the allegations that certain men are holding high judicial positions on the strength of their revolutionary records only.

LEPROSY IN NICARAGUA.

New Orleans, April 19.—A letter from Managua, Nicaragua, says:

"The Commercial, a daily newspaper published here, declared in a recent issue that leprosy had developed to such an alarming extent among the people of Western Nicaragua, particularly in Leon and Chinendega, as to cause a prominent newspaper of Leon to warn parents against permitting their children to go on the streets of the towns for fear of unknowingly coming into contact with lepers, all of whom are licensed to go where they please and beg. About fifteen years ago it was estimated that the number of lepers in Nicaragua was 200. At the present time their number is and beyond the secondary stage of the disease is placed at from 1,500 to 2,000."

Mexico City Shaken by Earthquake.

Mexico City, April 19.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here at 7:50 o'clock last evening. Its duration was a minute and a half, exceeding any experienced in recent years.

A BURNING BLACKSMITH

Changed Food and Put Out the Fire.

Even sturdy blacksmiths sometimes discover that, notwithstanding their daily exercise and resulting good health, if their food is not well selected trouble will follow, but in some cases a change of food to the right sort will quickly relieve the sufferer, for generally such active men have fine constitutions and can, with a little change of diet, easily rid themselves of the disease.

I. E. Overdorf, Vilas, Penn., a blacksmith, says, "Two months ago I got down so bad with stomach trouble that I had to quit my business. About ten o'clock each morning I was attacked by burning pains in the stomach, so bad I was unable to work.

"Our groceryman insisted upon my changing breakfasts and using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food instead of the ordinary breakfast of meat, potatoes, etc. So I tried and at once began to mend. The new food agreed with my stomach perfectly and the pains all ceased. I kept getting better and better every day and now I am able to follow my business better than before in years. I am a thousand times obliged to the makers of Grape-Nuts for the great benefits the food has given."

FIRE IN ASSAY OFFICE.

New York, April 16—Thirty one million dollars in silver bullion in the assay office, 30 Wall street, has been in danger of being melted by a fire which burned in one of the basements for two hours. None but the employes knew of the fire, and they finally overcame it without assistance.

Next door to the assay office is the sub-treasury, where the government usually has from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 stored. In some way fire in the silver smelting room was communicated to a barrel of lard mixture used in the smelting process.

There were 250 barrels of this inflammable mixture in the room, and like a flash they were enveloped in a sheet of flame so intense in heat that it was feared the great treasure in a vault of the room would be melted. There was no time to close the steel doors of the vault, and the flames from the barrels were so close that it was impossible for any one to approach near enough to shut them.

Fifty employes in the basement, thoroughly drilled for such an emergency, were quickly at work, despite the dense smoke. All windows and scuttles were closed to prevent giving the alarm to the public, and when, after two hours' work, the last vestige of fire had disappeared, windows opening at the rear were used to carry out the smoke.

REVISION REJECTED.

Brussels, April 18.—The chamber of representatives to-day, by 84 to 64 votes, rejected the proposal to revise the Belgian constitution so as to provide for universal suffrage.

LADY with $10,000 in cash, slightly afflicted in one leg, wants to marry honest husband. Globe, 191 Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill.

Be Your Own Boss Make good money. 3 samples and agents outfit 10c. Write either way. Address C. A. Baldwin, Grand Island, Neb.

SUCCESSFUL business man, very wealthy, middle aged, desires to correspond with lady of means, without home, matrimonial purposes. Address MR. CLARK, P. O. Box 1139, Chicago.

WE PAY $22 A WEEK and expenses to men with rig to introduce Poultry Compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

RETIRED business man, independently wealthy, desires matrimonial acquaintance with lady. Address Mr. Weiler, Real Estate Board Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Attractive and unincumbered American lady has fortune, wishes to marry. Address ATTIC, 65 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

IMMENSELY wealthy, handsome and intelligent gentleman wishes to marry. Address, for two weeks, ELA, 117 Clark St., Chicago.

Ladies to do fancy work at their homes. We furnish everything necessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES ONLY. For a dollar bill and the names of two married women I will send a package of Magic Freckle Cream. MRS. D. WALTER, 90 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED to sell an excellent Sewing Machine Attachment. Two to four dollars per day. Address, with stamp, for particulars, Novelty Mfg. Co., 59 Golden Avenue, Chicago.

HOW LARGE and SMALL FORTUNES MADE. The only safe plan for money savers and large earners. The plan by which Rockefeller and Carnegie started. Four books free. Address TRADE AGO., 212 Stock Floor, Unity Building, Chicago.

FREE TO LADIES: Monthly Remedy that is Almost Magic. Mrs. Dr. Miles Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH writes FRED BLODGETT, of N. Y. Others do as well. Why not you? Particulars FREE. H. M. ANDERSON & CO., 1 Times Building, New York.

FREE. C. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, 4 Home Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

SMOKERS= Risk a penny and send us your name. Every cent you invest in Cigars under our plan can be made to return you regular dividends. You have your smoke and get interest on the money you spend for cigars. Drop us a postal and learn how to smoke and make money. THE PREFERRED STOCK CIGAR CO., 19-21 Park Row, New York.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Just do a thing and don't talk about it. This is the great secret of success in all enterprises. Talk means discussion; discussion means irritation; irritation means opposition; and opposition means hindrance always, whether you are right or wrong.

Thursday.

Remember if it rains to-day it is all the more likely to be clear to-morrow. Apply that to life.

Friday.

Look upward and get poise. 'Tis looking downward that makes one dizzy.

Saturday.

Never ask another to fulfill a duty for love's sake, but for the sake of right. Love is broad, but right glorifies it.

Sunday.

It is only after a complete surrender of our wills, hearts and minds to God that the soul can realize its greatness and power.

Monday.

If I am building a mountain, and stop before the last basketful of earth is placed on the summit, I have failed.

Tuesday.

You will do well by doing right. Let this be your opening resolve for the day. If you wrong your fellows in thought, in word, or in act, that wrong will come home to you with added force, credited to your side of the balance sheet.

The World Moves Onward.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The ringing, exultant note in humanity's great song to-day is, Progress. Never in the world's history has it found such expression as in the present. Inventions that alter the customs and habits of many centuries of time follow each other in quick succession. Within the last quarter of a century alone, science has accomplished what those who lived earlier would not have believed possible. Scoffs and jeers at the dreamers who saw visions in their hours of solitary vigil when delving into Nature's secrets, told of how little men can understand what lies concealed in the breast of the future.

Take the one thing of thought-conveyance. It is not so long since the telegraph and the telephone were still unknown, and messages could be conveyed only by letter or through a messenger. To-day—

"Speak the word and think the thought,
Quick 'tis as with lightning caught—
Over, under, lands or seas,
To the far antipodes."

And now even the telegraph is outdone since messages can be flashed from point to point thousands of miles apart without the material aid of wires.

One grows breathless at the thought of the wonders which have been brought to pass. In Wallace's Wonderful Century the author says:

Those who have read Mr. Bellamy's wonderful story, Looking Backward, will remember the concerts continually going on day and night, with telephonic connections to every house, so that everyone could listen to the very best obtainable music at will. But few persons are aware that a similar use of the telephone is actually in operation at Buda Pesth in the form of a telephonic newspaper. At certain fixed hours throughout the day a good reader is employed to send definite classes of news along the wires, which are laid to subscribers' houses and offices, so that each person is able to hear the particular items he desires, without the delay of its being printed and circulated in successive editions of a newspaper.

I am only touching upon these things which are in the material realm of Progress, but everywhere is also the intellectual awakening. To obtain the very best results in the educational training of the young; to place within the reach of all the literary treasures of the world in answer to the growing taste for what they contain, have become primary objects to the people of many nations.

Surprising as it may seem this spirit is also thrilling the Oriental countries. The greatest change resulting in them relates to the condition of women. In Japan where, for centuries, they have had no sense of personal freedom or self-reliance, being only the unquestioning servants of man's needs and pleasures, a new day has dawned. In the report sent to the recent International Suffrage Conference by a Japanese woman educated in this country, some most interesting facts along this line were given. She says that the changes to be noted began about thirty years ago, when "the statesmen then in command of the empire, in establishing an enlightened educational system, were induced to include in their plans a liberal education for girls, and to send to Europe and America some promising young women for preparation in foreign schools, as teachers for their countrywomen." At present there are more than 5,000 women employed in schools modelled upon the broader thought and there are more than a million girls as pupils.

After telling in what ways the new education has already affected social matters she goes on to say:

But far deeper than this social veneer, entering the very substance of the social structure, are the enlarging opportunities for and participancy by women in the occupations, professions and activities that lie outside the home and its immediate relations. At the present time, not only are women prominent and often respected as educators, but, under an enlarging freedom and knowledge, numbers of them are eminent as workers in charity and reform, in some of the sciences and arts and in manufacture and trade. There are now, under the name of the Empress, an Imperial Educational Society, a Charity Expert Association, a Charity Hospital and an Orphanage, whose influences, direct and as examples, are felt throughout the Empire. These organizations are all officered, managed and chiefly supported by ladies of aristocratic or noble families. Also, a special institution for the liberal education of the daughters of nobles and peers, a largely attended girls' normal school and a girls' high school have been established in Tokyo, which the Empress often honors and inspires with her presence, and inspects with thoroughness and solicitude.

These are but a few things which show how the spirit of Progress has seized upon the intellectual life of that one country. And then she writes this:

That which I believe is most needed for Japan, as it is now the greatest need of human civilization everywhere, is a profound rational enlightenment, by which each man and woman shall become conscious of dignity as a soul in a universe that manifests eternal life and thought, and is evolving evermore toward the realization of perfect Truth, Beauty and Good.

This is a truth which applies to all people. Material progress is good. Intellectual progress is good. Neither the one, nor the other, nor both, however, can ever lift a nation to the heights which it is possible to attain without an effort toward spiritual progress, any more than they can an individual. Happily there are signs of this spiritual awakening; movements deep and strong toward the spiritualizing of humanity. Many are hearkening to the minor strains in the song of Progress, and are aroused to the tie of Brotherhood which can never be destroyed. It is this recognition growing constantly stronger whatever the outward appearance, which is the key to the final uplift of the race.

And so whether for the time we are personally walking in the darkness or the light, we may be glad that the world is moving on to better things, that to-day we may say with the poet:

"Every young soul, ardent and high, rushing forth into life's hot fight:
Every horse of happy content, lit by love's own mystical light;
Every worker who works till the evening and earns before night his wage,
Be his work a furrow straight drawn, or the joy of a lettered age;
Every thinker who, standing aloof from the throng, finds a high delight
In striking with tongue or with pen a stroke for the triumph of right—
All these know that life is sweet; all these, with a consonant voice,
Read the legend of Time with a smile, and that which they read is, Rejoice!"

The Cozy Corner.

E. M. Slifer, who has, from time to time, sent excellent work to the Wonder Column, explains to the Cosy Corner friends something with which we are all of us familiar, but for which, perhaps, some of us have never thought out a reason:

Having recently heard some discussion in regard to the fact of the sun shining in our north door or window, in the summer time, I will submit a brief statement of the results of my investigation on the subject.

It is a theorem of philosophy that the rays of the sun are propagated on straight lines. By taking a straight-edge, or rule, and holding it horizontally and directly over the equator, you will observe that the edge of the rule is parallel to the equator; by moving either to the north or south, still holding it horizontally, you will see that it does not follow those lines, but, at the ends of the rule, you will find them situated above those lines, while the middle of the rule will be north or south—as you are moving it—of the line delineated on the globe. Continue to move the rule until you come to the pole, and it will describe the diameter of the smaller circles. Hence, at the poles, when the sun is above these horizons, it has but one direction—either north or south, according to your position.

This is only a brief synopsis of my calculations and observation from which any one may make further deductions if they please.

Possibilities of Dried Fruit.

Minnie B. L., writes from California, thus: "When I lived in the East I 'just hated' dried fruit, either raw, stewed, or made into pies. It was always tough and leathery, and depended entirely upon the spices and sugar used to give it any taste whatever. One was always biting unexpectedly on a hard lump of something in the pies, and the sauce never looked any more inviting than it tasted.

"So I said, in the wisdom of eighteen years, mostly spent in a boarding house or a young ladies' seminary—two places where dried fruit is a favorite (?) food, that it was a failure, and should never appear on my table—when I had a table of my own.

"To-day I have to confess that I was mistaken, that the fault was in the cooks instead of the fruit. This I have learned since I came to live in the land where most of the dried fruit on the market is prepared.

"To obtain the best results with this, the fruit should be soaked hours and cooked minutes—a rule directly opposite the custom in the East, where apples or peaches were soaked for four or five hours, or, in some cases, over night, and then cooked in fresh water for two or three hours the next morning.

"The proper way is to simply rinse the fruit, then cover with cold water, and let it stand for 24 or 36 hours, then let it simmer for 15 or 20 minutes. By this process it has been restored to its original size and flavor, and peaches so treated may be eaten with cream and sugar and hardly distinguished from fresh fruit.

"Prunes, which are especially obnoxious to many persons, will be a most surprisingly good fruit if so prepared, and will very seldom require any other than the natural sugar of the fruit to make it fit for use.

"I hope that some of the sisters who depend upon dried fruit during the winter months will try this way of preparing it and see for themselves what a difference it will make.

"If some benevolent woman would take time to teach the 'help' in homes for children and in public institutions for charity, how to use dried apples and peaches for the table, she would indeed be a benefactor."

An Answer to Farmer's Wife.

Mrs. N. I. W. writes: "I have been a reader of The Blade from my childhood and take an especial interest in the household department. In a recent issue I noticed a request for a bill-of-fare for a wedding supper for a well-to-do farmer's daughter and after waiting to see if someone else would not answer it I will send these suggestions, though they may be too late to be of use.

"A young man sitting near me says he would like a dinner of boiled hominy and baked beans. I do not know as he would if it was to be his wedding supper, though he might enjoy those things at any other time.

"Something must, of course, depend upon the number of guests she expects to serve and whether it is to be served at a table, or what is called a 'lap supper.' For the latter, sandwiches, salad, cakes ,fruit, candy, nuts and coffee will be suitable. For a regular sit-down-to-the-table supper, this should be more extensive and varied. Roast meat or fowl, either hot or cold, with vegetables, sauces, pickles, etc., and any good housekeeper, with the aid of a cook book, could arrange such a meal that would give satisfaction to all who partook of it. There have been given in the Blade Cook many recipes for dainty lunches and desserts which would be nice for such occasions. I have many recipes I have saved in that way and I always find them reliable.

"I wish I could tell those who write for the Cosy Corner how much I have been helped by their letters, and how I did enjoy Miss Bouton's letters after her return from California."

Questions Asked and Answered.

"Sufferer:" The free use of fruit as food diminishes the acidity of the blood and aids in the elimination of the uric acid which causes rheumatism and kindred diseases. A diet of fruit for two or three days in a week has been found beneficial in cases of biliousness and stomach troubles. Dried fruit will help when the fresh cannot be obtained, but care should be taken to prevent the too free use of sugar in preparing it, or the benefit will be lost.

Martha G. S., Kansas: "I would like to know how I can make the floor in my dining room look fit to use with a rug. The boards are of uneven widths and the cracks in it something fearful to contemplate. Of course, it is not a hardwood floor, as the house is an old one, built before the day of such conveniences. I have a rug that will nearly cover the room, but do not know how to make the border."

First scrub the boards until they are free from dirt and grease, then putty the cracks, smoothing them even with the adjoining boards. If you have no putty and have plenty of old papers and patience a good substitute may be prepared by soaking the paper in water until it is pulp, and stir in a little flour starch. Put this in the cracks, and when dry, it will be as hard and durable as wood. After the filling is dry give the floor two coats of floor paint and one of varnish. Being sure to have each coat perfectly dry before applying another. This will give you a smooth surface that will make a good border for your rug.

To clean such a floor, wipe it once a month with a cloth slightly oiled with boiled linseed two parts, and kerosene one part. It will grow harder and look better with age.

Who seeks for heaven alone to save his soul,
May keep the path, but will not reach the goal;
While he who walks in love may wander far,
But God will bring him where the Blessed are.

—Henry Van Dyke.

The Blade Cook

Among the timely offerings of spring, there is none less appreciated than rhubarb, or pie plant, as it is frequently called. It has been slighted by some because of the great amount of sugar supposed to be necessary to make it palatable, but it is wholesome, agreeably tart, and cleansing to the system. It should be cooked long and slowly, in order to be at its best, and it will then form a clear, transparent sauce that is appropriate for luncheon or tea. As a dessert for dinner it can be served molded.

Molded Rhubarb.

Wash the stalks, removing the white ends, but do not peel it, as most of the richness lies in the red, outer leaves. Cut in small pieces and cover with cold water. Let it simmer until very tender, then rub through a sieve, and for each pint of the rhubarb so prepared, add one cupful of sugar. Have one-third of a box of gelatine previously softened in cold water, and after heating the rhubarb mixture to the boiling point, stir in the gelatine until entirely dissolved. Pour into individual molds wetted in cold water, and set away to harden. If this jelly has been made very sweet, it can be served with whipped cream. With less sugar it is excellent to serve with meats.

Rhubarb Tart.

Prepare a sauce of the rhubarb, sweetening it to taste, then line a pie tin with rich paste, fill with the sauce, place strips of the paste over the top, lattice fashion, and bake. This is quite equal to a cranberry tart.

Another jelly that is especially grateful to the appetite these languid spring days, is made from the juice of a can of tomatoes.

Tomato Jelly.

Strain the juice from one or more cans of tomatoes, and for each pint add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth spoonful of cayenne, a little onion juice (according to taste), and one tablespoonful of vinegar.

Let this boil, and pour it over one-half box of gelatine, pour into wetted, individual molds, and when stiff, serve each mold on a lettuce leaf with a cream mayonnaise. The combination of colors will make it a most attractive dish, as well as being a most wholesome and agreeable addition to the meat course.

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The Flower Garden.

In planning for a small space of ground, do not forget to have one or more groups of gladioli, with from six to a dozen bulbs in a group. This plant combines the delicacy of texture of an orchid with the brilliant coloring of the dahlia, and is most effective in a garden, while the long flower stalks are unequaled in beauty when placed in the tall, slender vases which are now so popular.

The bulbs can be planted any time between the 10th and 20th of May in the Northern states, and much earlier as we go farther south. They should not be buried more than six inches deep and the soil should be rich and mellow. If planted in groups—which gives the most satisfactory results—a stout stake must be placed in the centre of the group and a circle of wire attached to it near the top for the purpose of tying the heavy stalks when they are grown.

Dahlias also are very useful in a small garden, either as a screen for an unpleasant view, against a dead wall, or planted in groups. The foliage is very coarse and abundant and flowers combine nearly every shade of color from pure white to a purple so dark as to seem almost black. The flowers are very satisfactory when used in large vases or bowls.

If you desire to raise flowers for the table, principally, you will do well to plant plenty of sweet peas and nasturtiums. Pansies, carnations, heliotrope, roses, candytuft and sweet alyssum can also be used for this purpose and for buttonhole bouquets.

There is at present a fad for old-fashioned flowers, such as bachelor's buttons, larkspur, polyanthus, marigold, four-o'clock's, etc. All of these, sown promiscuously in a large bed, give a most brilliant combination of color and a very pleasing effect.

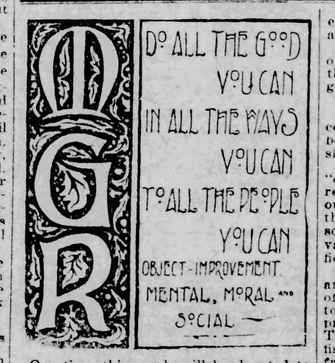
In planting cannas, the shell of the seed should have a notch filed through it in order to secure quick sprouting. In the fall when you take up the canna roots, place two or three small ones in a jardiniere with a very little earth and some pebbles to hold them steady. Water profusely through the winter and you will have a window plant that will be worth your trouble.

In starting slips from the winter plants, place them in a bottle of warm water and hang in a sunny window. A piece of cotton wrapped around the mouth of the bottle will prevent evaporation and hasten the growth of the roots. When these are about an inch long, fill the bottle with rich earth, and in a day or two, when it has dried off some, break the bottle and plant the slip with its coat of earth in the prepared bed; it will make a continued growth as the roots will in no wise have been disturbed.

One thing to be especially avoided by the amateur gardener is beginning too soon in the spring to prepare the ground. There is no use whatever in attempting to dig up the soil or to plant seeds until the water of the late winter and early spring rains has dried out the ground not only free from danger of frost, but warm enough to cause the seeds to germinate. It is not safe to attempt much work before May 15. Seeds sown before such time will either die of discouragement, or be weakly and slow of germination from having had to fight against rain, cold days and nights, and damp beds, which are alike unsafe for persons and plants.

Another very common trouble with many who endeavor to raise flowers is that they attempt too much. It is so difficult to choose from the variety of beautiful things shown in the florist's circulars, that we plant many more than we will feel able to care for after the spring fever of gardening passes. The result is a discouraged, and discouraging, looking garden and an uncomfortable feeling of failure in our ability to raise flowers, as we see the ruins of what we planned to be a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Therefore, to be successful, don't commence your work too early; plant but few flowers, choosing those you love best and which will be the most useful to you, and then take care of them—not only for a week or two in the beginning of the season, but all of the time until they, having served their purpose and finished their work, are ready to rest until another year. Then do not consider your task done until you have gathered, and taken care of the seeds and roots, and cleared away the old stalks and branches, which give a garden such a forlorn and desolate appearance.



Our time this week will be devoted to welcoming new members, several of whom are standing at the door waiting for an introduction.

"Marigold," Tenn.: I am a southern girl and my home is in sunny Tennessee. I have wanted for a long time to join the M. G. R., but have never chanced to see a paper that contained the rules for admission, and did not know what to promise, so I determined to ask anyway, and will do the best I can.

We have had a beautiful winter here, though sometimes I can hardly help envying the northern girls for I have never yet had a sleigh ride, the little snow we have always goes away in such a short time. But if any of the M. G. R.'s will happen around here in May I will show them some views that "once seen will never be forgotten."

As it is uncertain what will become of this letter, I will not make it longer.

"An Interested Reader": If Miss Prudence will admit one who is not a member of the M. G. R., for a few minutes, I would like to say how much we are interested in their letters, and to tell them that if they could but know the pleasure and benefit this family derive from them, they would never feel discouraged as to the work they are accomplishing. I have long felt that it was justly due that I should tell this, and bid them Godspeed in their efforts to "do all the good they can."

To Faithful Annie, let me say that I have seen many people who were miserable and discouraged about what seemed to them the greatest of misfortune, but who lived to see the day when they thanked their Heavenly Father for these very trials as they worked out for good to them. We hope this will be the case with Faithful Annie.

If all readers of the column found as much pleasure in seeing an M. G. R. face in it as I do, I am sure there would be more who would send their photographs.

"Elizabeth," Kansas: Since I have read The Blade I have enjoyed most of all the M. G. R., and now ask to be admitted to its membership. Most of my life has been spent on the Great Plains, but wishing to acquire a better education than was possible in my home, I went back to New York state to attend school. I am now teaching school in Kansas, but expect to spend my summers in the East.

I attended the exposition at Buffalo, but looked in vain for an M. G. R. badge. Where is N. E. Girl? Her letters are so bright and cheery that I wish we might hear from her oftener.

Many of our circle have gone from us, but their words of encouragement will ever remain in our hearts.

I am sure that all enjoyed "Cricket's" letter and hope she will favor us, who are less fortunate, with more descriptions of her trip abroad.

Now I will take my seat among the listeners and wait for the verdict, hoping it will be favorable.

"Brownie," Colo.: This is not intended for a letter; it is simply a request for membership with those of the M. G. R. whose letters I have so thoroughly enjoyed. My home for the last ten years has been in Colorado, in a little town nestled at the foot of the Rocky mountains, but as I was born in Kansas, I shall always be loyal to the Sunflower State. If you will accept me as a companion and friend, I will write a letter soon.

"Mitts," W. Va.: Dear Miss Prudence, I really feet as if I was "one of you," or one of your circle, as I have been an interested listener for such a long time, but I would like to be officially recognized, if you please. I am only a school ma'am, but if I am accepted I will do all I can to make the circle a "continual success."

I could say many complimentary things of the letters, but will only tell you that they have been an inspiration and a very great help to me, many times.

Although our "Rattle Trap" is not counted as one of the "strangers," it has been so long since she has visited us that she seems almost one.

I am so glad to see the M. G. R. so "old-fashioned" again, and hope it will remain so. Since Kaela and I have lived out west we have had a great many thrilling experiences and could tell you some tales of real life that would be vastly more interesting than much of the fiction we read.

I have helped to haul wood and cane, and was on a load of "feed" when one of the rear wheels of the wagon went to smash. I did not drop, as the tire prevented the load from going down. Then one time when we had started on a fishing excursion and I was driving, I fell from the wagon seat, tried unsuccessfully to break the front wheel in pieces, struck the ground, rolled over, and when I was restored to a sitting posture, found that I was still holding the reins and the team had stopped to see what on earth I was trying to do. Isabel, I think you can sympathize with me, as we are something of a size.

Next, I came in contact with a barbed wire fence and carried away with me a beauty spot on my nose.

These are but a few of my happenings, but you will see from them that our life is not at all harmonious.

My best wishes to all new members and a welcome to the older ones. To all who have grief to bear let me remind you that there is One who never fails us in time of need, and next to His help let us help ourselves by looking about us to find opportunities of making a practical use of our motto.

Banner Puzzler

For March.

Solutions—Ills Noix, New York—A Tie.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was the first of the three great tragic poets of Greece, who distinguished himself in the battles of Marathon, Salamis and Platara. He was the inventor of the trilogy; was author of the "Prometheus Bound," as well as of the complete trilogy of the Orestela, comprising the Agamemnon, the Choephori and the Eumenides. He is known as the Father of Greek tragedy, and was born at Eleusis, Attica, 525 B. C., and died at Ge a, Sicily, 456 B. C. It is said that his death was occasioned by an eagle, which, soaring above him, dropped a tortoise on his bald head and killed him!

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 10 letters; my 1-2-3-4 is a man's nick-name; my 5-6-7 is part of you; my 7-8-9 is much used by the ladies; my 8-9-10 is a kind of tree. My whole you often see in print.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Assumed that the diameter of the earth is 8,000 miles, and that Macapa, Brazil, is located on the equator, and in longitude 51½ degrees west. Assume further that Toledo is in latitude 41 degrees and 40 minutes north, and longitude 83½ west. A leaves Toledo going due south to the equator, then east to Macapa. B goes due east from Toledo till he reaches the meridian of Macapa, thence South to Macapa. Which one covers the greater number of miles, and what is the difference?

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THE COOKEY TREE.

In a wonderful wood, far, far away,
There grows a big Cookey Tree,
And the happy children who've seen it say
It's a beautiful sight to see!
For from every limb and branch and twig—
From the ground to its top so tall—
Sweet cookies sway in the summer wind,
Big, middle-sized ones, and small.

There are cookies with caraway seeds inside,
And cookies with raisins, too,
And cookies with nuts and sugar-plums,
All flavored with honey-dew.
And cookies that look like little men,
Like elephants, dogs or mice—
But every kind of a cookey that grows
On this tree is sweet and nice.

Now the children near this wonderful wood
On a certain day of the year,
If they've all tried hard to be very good,
Come together from far and near.
And they march by twos to the Cookey Tree
And there—one and all—they stop,
Shut tight their eyes and open their mouths
And wait for the cookies to drop.

Down, down they fall till the whole big tree
Of its sweets is stripped quite bare:
Then the children, happy and grateful all,
Throw kisses high in the air—
When, lo! little cookies begin to grow,
So small you can scarcely see.
But, O what a beautiful sight they'll be
Next year on the Cookey Tree!

—Lilla Thomas Elder, in April Little Folks.

- - Buying a Baby - -

It would have done your heart good if you could have seen little Anna Great Bear that eventful morning. Her squaw mamma had rolled up the little pappoose in her buckskin wrappings, giving her an extra breakfast of sofki, tied her into the reed cradle after regular Wichita fashion, and set the bundle up against a couple of trees that grew conveniently near together. Then she had betaken herself on a three-mile walk to the post, where she meant to buy some cotton cloth and a box of tobacco. Anna Great Bear was only six months old, but she was quite used to being left in this summary manner, or perhaps put astride conveniently on a shelf or strung up, cradle and all, to the branch of a tree, that she might be safely out of the way, while her elders were having a dance or a feast. It never entered her small brain that babies are sometimes expected to cry, if they are not the centre of attention. Anna Great Bear had never been rocked to sleep unless by the gentle breezes, never heard a cradle lullaby unless carolled by the birds. She went comfortably asleep before her mother reached the main road; and, when she waked up and found herself still alone, she merely blinked with her bright, round eyes above the edge of her tiny blanket, as if she found life interesting at least, if not amusing.

"SQUAW NO CARE FOR PAPOOSE"

Agnes Henshaw and Mabel Eustis drove over in the pony cart that morning from the post where their fathers were stationed. Colonel Eustis had received orders to start to Washington on an important commission, which might keep him there three or four months. So he had decided to take Mrs. Eustis and Mabel with him, giving them a chance to visit Mabel's grandmother in her Massachusetts home while he was attending to his official business.

This was a fine opportunity to send presents to home friends in the East, and the girls had started early, hoping to find not only some pretty baskets and quill work, but perhaps also one of the buckskin tunics, richly embroidered and befringed, which the squaws were sometimes induced to sell for a generous consideration. They wanted one that had never been worn, and had not yet procured it, in spite of repeated requests. As they drove leisurely along over the prairie, they talked of the coming separation and of the good times awaiting Mabel.

"But fancy whatever I am to do without you here!" moaned Agnes, dolefully. "There isn't another girl of my age at the post, and either I must put up my hair and take an interest in Ruskin, as that Miss Davis will talk to me sometimes, or else I must shorten my dresses still more and run round with Tom and Harry Butts. I'd rather go with the boys, on the whole, if they'll have me, tiresome little creatures."

"It's a shame," said Mabel, sympathetically; "but think how you'll get on with your practicing and your Christmas work!"

"Oh, bother the practicing! Don't try to comfort me that way, as if things weren't bad enough already!" The girls laughed, for music was not the continual solace and refuge to Agnes that Mabel found it.

When they came near the Indian village, they tied the pony and sought the basket makers and embroiderers. They were fortunate enough to catch a woman just beginning the final row of adornment on a frock or jacket, or what ever one calls the outside garment of these squaws, and secured a solemn promise that before the close of the week it should be sent to the post for Miss Mabel. Then they packed out nearly a dozen of the prettiest baskets, and started back through the trees to the place where they had left the pony cart.

Suddenly Mabel's eye was caught by the funny picture of Anna Great Bear propped up against the tree. "It gave me a perfect shock," she said tragically, "to see it staring right straight at me. And she stopped to look at it.

"Oh, the darling!" exclaimed Agnes. "See its lovely eyes and its dear little fat cheeks and its funny little mouth!"

They patted the baby gently, and talked baby talk, while Anna Great Bear gazed solemnly back at them, and seemed absolutely unmoved by their presence.

"O Mabel," said Agnes, after they had admired and exclaimed and laughed and praised the baby to their heart's content, "if I only had that baby at home to amuse me, I shouldn't be a bit lonesome all the time you are gone."

"You could dress and play with it just like a doll, couldn't you? Indian babies never howl and yell the way those Dwight kids do at the post. I never could see why their mother need be so stingy with them, anyway, could you? When Indian babies wake up, they just blink till they get sleepy again," she added sagely.

"Oh, I do wish I had it," went on Agnes, enthusiastically. "I know that mother wouldn't mind; and, evidently, its own people care nothing about it whatever. Let's go over to the hut and see who owns it."

But there was nobody in the hut, and the girls easily made up their minds that the baby had been intentionally deserted. "You see," explained Agnes, convincingly, "of course, no woman would leave her baby right near in the path unless she wanted somebody to take it. If we carry it to the post we shall probably save its life."

So they packed the baskets carefully in the back of the pony cart, and made room in front for the funny little bundle. Baby Anna Great Bear made no protests, and was not even surprised at the sudden change in its fortunes.

They had not proceeded far before they met a young Indian smoking his pipe and carrying a bag of grain over his shoulder. The girls stopped him, and showed him the baby.

"What you think?" queried Agnes, trying hard to be honest. "Squaw give me baby? See me give money. You honest Indian? Give squaw money for baby?"

The Indian nodded understandingly. "Squaw my sister," he said confidently. "She no want pappoose. She like money better than pappoose. Me give her money," and he nodded again.

The bargain was soon completed. Agnes counted out a dollar and a quarter in change and gave it to the Indian with repeated charges to be sure and give it to the mother, and then added ten cents for himself, which he accepted gravely.

(To Be Continued.)

A. FAUL.

4.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—A favorite Puzzler.
2.—An ancient writer of fables.
3.—A piece of cutlery sometimes used as a weapon.
4.—A South American state.
5.—A poor domicile.

Primals and finals denote two rival candidates for "spring favors."

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5.—QUERY.

To what does this statement allude: "Webster's reply to Hayne"?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATON.

Who wrote:
"Assassination has never changed the history of the world."

KANSAS BOY.

Answers to Puzzles of April 10.

1.—Anthony Trollope.
2.—Diameter of top of kettle, 24.052 inches. Diameter of bottom of kettle, 24.731 inches.
3.—"An empty cask makes the most noise."
4.—Words forming diamond: F, dig, Sebah, Delilah, Filipinos, Gaitlet, Hanes, Inca, I.
5.—I Chronicles xx:1, "And Hadarezer Rabbah and destroyed it. And David took the crown of their king from off his head, and found it to weigh a talent of gold, and there were precious stones in it; and it was set upon David's head."
6.—Jean Ingelow wrote:

I am glad to think
I am not bound to make the world go right,
But only to discover, and to do,
With cheerful heart, the work that God appoints."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from J. L. Cotner, G. L. Brown, Dee, Geo. E. Sorinkle, W. P. E., Marley Crawford and Ill Noix.

W. P. E. the Schoolmistress has forgotten the name of your critic (Such is fame) if you can give her a hint as to his identity she will gladly grant your request.

Ill Noix writes that, besides milking four cows, feeding them and their four babies and attending to other stock, she had her mother do their housework, as she is an invalid and are thinking of making a garden.

Think of that, and then wonder that she is the Banner Puzzler nine months out of twelve.

Marley Crawford writes: The first day of June will be my 65th anniversary, as I have been a student of nature for more than 50 years. I think it a pity for me to graduate, or quit, now, after I've been a student of nature so long, and received such permission to do so, with the privilege of coming occasionally.

Go to! You are nothing but a boy compared with some of the arithmetic class and most certainly cannot be excused from as regular attendance as your other duties permit.

A JAPANESE VISITOR.

Count Masayoshi Talks of Importance of Oriental Trade.

New York, April 22.—Count Masayoshi Matsukata, formerly prime minister of Japan who is now on a tour of the world, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner at the Metropolitan Club tendered by Mayor Seth Low. Others present were: T. Megata, director of revenue of the department of finance; Minister Takahira, the Japanese representative at Washington; T. Uchida, the Japanese consul general; Y. Fukai, member of the Bank of Japan; former secre-

COUNT MATSUKATA

tary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage; former Governor Morton, Morris N. Jessup, Collector Stranahan, John A. McCall and several others equally prominent in the financial world.

Following the dinner Count Matsukata made a brief speech.

"Of the national and individual life of this country," said he, "I have heard much at home and I am exceedingly glad now to have realized the extent of its scope and especially the vastness of the resources of your country and the energetic way in which they are being developed. Now that importance of the Pacific ocean in regard to the world's commerce is so fast increasing there is no doubt that the relations between the United States and Japan will become closer and closer."

The count also told of the present state of Japan's trade, repeating facts and figures given by him recently.

OLD CONFEDERATES.

Enormous Crowd of Visitors at Reunion in Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., April 22.—With the music of many bands and cheers from thousands of throats the twelfth annual reunion and meeting of the United Confederate Veterans began to-day at the auditorium at the fair grounds—now called Camp Albert Sidney Johnston. The crush of visitors was the largest in the history of Dallas. It was estimated in the morning that 75,000 visitors were in the city, while information from the railroads was that by night this number would be swelled to 125,000 at least.

The convention building, seating 8,600 people, was filled soon after the veterans were called to order by Gen. J. M. Van Sandt, president of the Texas Reunion Association. Rev. J. M. Jones, chaplain general, delivered the invocation. Mayor Ben E. Cabell welcomed the veterans to Dallas. Hon. W. M. McCamy welcomed the old soldiers on behalf of the local societies of veterans, and Colonel W. L. Crawford spoke for the Texas Reunion Association and local veterans.

Interspersing the speeches the songs of the Southland were mingled with those of the whole nation. They were sung in this order: "America," "Bonnie Blue Flag," "Dixie," "Star-Spangled Banner," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and again the undying, "Dixie."

The "Kaliph of Bagdad" and his retinue were present in all their splendor.

EXPLOSION AT MANAGUA.

Managua, Nicaragua, April 21.—A severe explosion occurred here the night of April 16. A large two-story barrack, situated near the lake front, and in the corner of the city, was blown to fragments. Between 200 and 300 officers and soldiers are reported to have been killed, and many other soldiers are reported to have been injured. A large number of houses near the barrack, including the National hotel, the central telegraph station and the National palace, were damaged or wrecked.

President Zelaya was absent at the time of the explosion, but he hurriedly returned to Managua on horseback. He has published a statement in which he attributes the disaster to the work of conspirators. He says that tons of dynamite in addition to a quantity of powder were stored in the barrack. The actual cause which led to the explosion, has not yet been determined.

After the first explosion, the police notified the terrified people to temporarily leave the city, as it was thought the burning building still contained dynamite. Large numbers consequently fled into the suburbs. The first explosion was followed by several minor detonations, supposed to have been caused by the explosion of packages of gunpowder.

The people who fled the city at the time of the explosion are now returning. The fragments of the numerous dead, who were not blown to atoms, are being buried.

The present lowest estimate of the damage caused by the explosion, in houses, furniture, cannon and war material is 5,000,000 pesos.

BEATING UNCLE SAM.

New York, April 19.—It seems hardly credible that business circulars of firms in the United States should be sent to England to be mailed here to addresses in the United States for the purpose of saving postage, yet this is true, according to the Herald correspondent in London.

This curious state of affairs is said to have been revealed at Liverpool by the treasury instructions to the customs office located there. These offices have been ordered to seize large consignments of circulars sent by business men in the United States to their Liverpool agents. These firms receive circulars in bulk, which are then addressed to firms in the United States.

The postage rate under the laws of Great Britain for such circulars is a half penny for two ounces to all countries in the postal union, but in the United States the postage is two cents, equivalent to one penny.

It is therefore obvious that business firms who sent thousands of circulars each week can save money by shipping them in bulk at a low rate of freight to Liverpool and then having them sent back to the United States. The attention of treasury officials was called to this matter by officials in the Liverpool postoffice.

New York saloons resumed Sunday drink sales and revolt of police for reform methods appears ended.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, vari-

Health, Strength and Vigor for Men.

cocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 821 Hull Bldg., Detroit Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts, taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

THE "WATER CURE."

Testimony of Lieut. Flint Before Senate Committee.

Washington, April 21.—The senate committee on the Philippines to-day resumed the examination of witnesses in connection with the investigation of affairs in the Philippine Islands. Grover Flint, of Cambridge, Mass., who served as first lieutenant in the 35th volunteer infantry, testified that early in May, 1900, he had been a witness to the water cure, as administered to the natives by the Maccabebe scouts and that this was done to get information as to the whereabouts of their guns. The guns were delivered. The following day some men of his own regiment applied the cure but their act was without authority or their commanding officer. The Maccabebes at the time referred to were not under command of a commissioned officer, but under a sergeant of the United States army.

Flint had been, he said, a witness to at least 20 cases of water cure. He never had seen any die as a result of the water cure, but had seen a hospital corps man working on a native who had been rendered unconscious. It also had been reported to him that one Filipino died from the effects of the water cure.

The witness then described the method of administering the cure and said that in some cases where it was given to old men he had seen their teeth fall out.

Mr. Flint, in response to a question by Senator Dietrich, said he was present upon these occasions, "to draw the line on excesses." He did not recommend to his major that the practice cease, nor did he give any orders to his men to stop the torture.

Answering a question by Senator Burrows the witness declared that the effect of the cure was immediate, the victim invariably turning in his gun or a bolo and giving information as to the whereabouts of others. He said it was impossible to judge whether the victims were insurgents, soldiers or peasants, but they appeared to be peaceable barros or villagers. Some of them were thrown down by force, others, who were timid would submit readily, while those who resisted were simply held the more tightly. The treatment, he said, never got to the point of great brutality.

Replying to a question by Senator Lodge, the witness said that he had been refused a commission in the regular army because his colonel had reported him as using intoxicating liquors to excess.

The witness deplored the raising of this question, but Senator Beveridge said it had an important bearing on the case.

Flint denied that on any of the occasions when he had witnessed the water cure was he under the influence of liquor. He insisted that in justice to himself he ought to state he was not drunk but had been a careless drinker. He had, he said, released several men who did not appear to him to be insurrectos. Major Geary, of his regiment, was always near, but had not interfered in the administration of the cure, simply assigning a commissioned officer to see that the men did not go too far.

After considerable questioning he finally admitted that he approved of the water cure, and responding to a query by Senator Beveridge, said that it was not an American invention but was as old as the chronicles of Newgate.

Asked regarding Filipinos in guard houses he said they were treated exactly the same as American prisoners except that they were supplied with food which they were accustomed to and not with the army rations.

The witness described the burning of small villages, the idea being, he said, to drive the people to the woods or to the towns and concentrate them.

The witness was then excused and the committee went into executive session.

TALMAGE'S WILL.

Washington, April 21.—The will of the late Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage was filed here to-day. It leaves an estate valued at more than $300,000, of which about $250,000 is in personal property consisting of secured notes, United States 4 per cent bonds, stocks and cash in bank, furniture, pictures and household effects. The real estate is worth about $50,000, comprising his house, No. 1400 Massachusetts avenue, in this city and property in East Hampton, Long Island, and in his former home, Brooklyn. The Washington Loan and Trust Company is named as executor, and to-day petitioned the district supreme court to admit the will to probate. All the heirs at law are said to be entirely satisfied, and have consented to the probate. The will gives "the widow's third" to Mrs. Talmage and the remainder, share and share alike to all his children. The will is dated February 4, 1898. The heirs at law are: The widow, Mrs. Eleanor Talmage, of this city, and his children, Mrs. Jessie T. Smith and Mrs. May Morgan, both of Brooklyn; Mrs. Edith T. Donnan, Richmond, Va.; Frank DeWitt Talmage, Chicago; Miss Jennie G. Talmage, of this city, and Mrs. Maud Wickhoff, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

FRANK R. STOCKTON

The Famous Story-Writer Dead of a Paralytic Stroke.

Washington, April 21.—Frank R. Stockton, the novelist, died here yesterday.

The cause of Mr. Stockton's death was paralysis, immediately resulting from a hemorrhage in the brain. He was a guest at the banquet held Wednesday night of the National Academy of Sciences, when he was taken suddenly and mysteriously ill. The ailment did not at that time appear to be serious and for a while the sufferer seemed to be improving but a change for the worse came yesterday morning and death occurred at 11 o'clock.

By his bedside when the end came were his wife, who was a Miss Tuttle, of Virginia, and her sister. He was 68 years of age. The body will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Mr. Stockton had spent the past winter in New York, and had done very little literary work, preferring to rest. After a visit of nearly a month to Atlantic City he came to Washington so that he might attend the banquet of the scientists, intending then to go to his beautiful home in Charlestown, W. Va.

Mr. Stockton was a Philadelphian by birth. In early life he was an engraver and draughtsman but soon abandoned this occupation for journalism. Many years ago, however, he retired wholly from newspaper work and devoted himself to literature. His reputation as a story writer was world wide.

Mr. Stockton's earliest writings were fantastic stories for children. Later he attained a wide reputation through his short stories for older people, among them being the Rudder Grange sketches, A Transferred Ghost, The Spectral Mortgage, A Tale of Negative Gravity, and The Remarkable Wreck of the Thomas Hyke.

But it was that little conundrum of the three magazine pages, The Lady or the Tiger, which made the author famous. This story attracted wide attention, because of the novel and unsatisfying ending. It was for a long time supposed that Mr. Stockton did a clever, if not artistic, thing in deserting the hero in his predicament, and that his doing so was purely a matter of choice with himself. He said, however, that the question bothered him more than it troubled his readers. He said:

"During the first construction of the story I had no thought but that I should finish it, state which door was opened by the young man in the arena, and give the reason why his ladylove, the princess, directed him to the one portal rather than the other. But when I reached the point of the story at which the princess must decide which door she should point out to her lover I found myself in a greater quandary than that in which she would have been had she really existed, for I had not the advantage of being either semi-barbaric or a woman.

"The question, however, interested me very much, and for a year or two after the subject came into my mind I thought about and planned various arrangements and endings."

At last he gave the matter up and determined to let his readers choose for themselves. The knowledge that the story would end abruptly made it very hard to write, and he wrote it over five times before he was satisfied. When the story was published letters began at once to pour in upon him, but instead of suggesting a solution, everyone wanted to know what he thought. Even his friends declined to believe that he was as much puzzled as they. One hostess had two figures made of ice cream—one a lady and the other a tiger—and both were passed to him to choose. The one way out of the matter was to decline both. Another time, on a Fall River steamboat, the clerk offered him a better stateroom if he would tell him, privately, which door it was that opened. And so it goes, and Stockton wished to goodness that somebody would decide for him.

Among Mr. Stockton's novels are The Late Mrs. Null, The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine, The Dusantes, and The Hundredth Man. Mr. Stockton's humorous view was broad, but his writings will outlive a thousand laughs, because fun is only their color and not their substance. Of recent years he has devoted his time almost altogether to novel writing.

LORD KELVIN HERE.

New York, April 21.—The American Institute of Electrical Engineers and other scientific societies of New York will unite this evening in giving a reception in honor of Lord Kelvin, past president of the Royal society and one of the foremost of England's men of science,

LORD KELVIN.

who came to this country to attend the installation of President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia university.

The affair will be in the nature of a farewell demonstration, as it is hardly probable that Lord Kelvin will ever visit America again. This is his third visit. He is now more than 76 years old, and quite feeble. Lord Kelvin, when 24 years of age, was elected professor of physics in the University of Glasgow, a chair which he occupies still. He was knighted in 1866, at the laying of the first cable, with which he was identified, and was created Lord Kelvin in 1892. His chief inventions have been the mirror galvanometer, the siphon recorder, and the improved mariner's compass. He has elaborated also the work of Joule, his lifelong friend.

MILLIONS IN GOLD.

Tacoma, Wash., April 21.—Dawson telegrams state melting snows have formed streams sufficient to permit clean-up operations. The washing out of gold commenced last week and will be kept up for two months. During the winter the greatest dumps in the camp's history have been thrown up on the banks of creeks, insuring an aggregate clean-up estimate at $30,000,000. The flow of gold toward Puget Sound will commence in May.

The Ottawa government last week ordered the Klondike authorities to throw open for entry 4,000 lapsed and abandoned claims, which are withdrawn from the Tread gold concession. The gold commissioner's office is rushed with men recording abandoned claims which they have staked.

MALVAR YIELDS.

Peace Assured in the Islands in a Short Time.

Washington, April 16.—The war department has received a cablegram from General Chaffee, dated Manila, to-day, in which he says:

"Unconditional surrender Malvar today to Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell. Organized armed resistance to United States terminated in the department North Philippines."

The following cablegram from General Chaffee, dated at Manila, yesterday, was made public at the war department today:

"With reference to my telegram of 23d ultimo, reporting attack by Moros, reconnaissance under Forsythe, March 15, solider of the Twenty-seventh regiment United States infantry, murdered by Mores in the vicinity of Parang Panag, March 30, two soldiers of the Twenty-seventh regiment United States infantry, having one gun, were approached with semblance of friendship by six Moroos, near Malabang. Rifle seized; one soldier killed, other severely wounded, but escaped. Murder without provocation or justification in any way. Murderers known. Demand has been made for their surrender. Thus far dattos refuse to deliver them. Have been to Malabang and tried to confer with them. Waited three days. Dattos failed to come or acknowledge receipt of my request for conference. Expeditiou of 1,200 men under Col. Frank D. Baldwin, cavalry and artillery, being formed, leaving for Lake Lano about April 27, for the purpose of arresting murderers; punished Dattos. Every care being taken not to bring on general war with Moros about Lake Lano. Absolutely important our authority respected by these people; that sovereignty of United States fully acknowledged. Have addressed letter to this effect to Dattos, at the same time informing them of friendly disposition of government; that purpose was to punish only those giving offense; that government claims right to explore country between Illana, Ilimar Bay; that my purpose is to do so now and at any other time. Accomplishment of this object necessary to retain battalion of the Seventeenth two months longer. My belief present time that a large majority of Dattos will not support those implicated in murders."

Parang Panag is an anchorage in Polloc Harbor, on the west coast of the main land of Mindanao, lies about twenty miles north of the coast and is connected by a military cable. Lake Lanao is situated about 25 miles northeast of Mabalg, in the interior.

PHILIPPINE REVENUES.

Washington, April 16.—The division of insular affairs of the War department gave out for publication to-day a statement of the receipts in the Philippines as follows:

From customs in March, 1902, $766,984, as compared with $732,267 for March, 1901. The receipts of the city of Manila during the same months were $66,655, for 1902, as compared with $37,279 for the previous year.

Buford Put Back.

Manila, April 21.—The United States transport Buford, which sailed from here yesterday for San Francisco, put back to this port with a suspicious case of sickness on board. Should it prove to be cholera, the transport will be held.

Cholera in the Philippines.

Manila, April 21.—The cholera totals to date are: Manila, 411 cases and 319 deaths; provinces, 888 cases and 626 deaths.

PROGRESS REPORTED

In the Negotiations for Peace in South Africa.

London, April 18.—The government leader, A. J. Balfour, in the house of commons, to-day made the following important statement:

"After two conferences between Lord Milner, the British high commissioner of South Africa, and Lord Kitchener and the Boer delegates at Pretoria, Lord Kitchener, while refusing to grant an armistice on military grounds, has agreed to give facilities for the election and meeting of representatives of various Boer commands to consider the position. The Boer leaders have, therefore, left Pretoria, to carry out this plan."

Mr. Balfour added that it was not expected that communication between the British authorities and the Boer leaders could be resumed in less than three weeks' time.

OKLAHOMA.

The Territory Celebrates Its Thirteenth Anniversary.

Oklahoma City, O. T., April 22.—Five hundred representative citizens of Oklahoma will sit about the banquet board to-night and listen to speeches extolling the greatness and prosperity under the auspices of the Oklahoma Anniversary Republican club and will be in celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of the opening of the territory.

It was thirteen years ago to-day that the first installment of Indian lands was opened to white settlers. First a small tract known as the Seminole Revise was opened. In September, 1890, the Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottamatomie reservations, embracing 1,282,434 acres in the eastern part of the territory, were thrown open to settlement, and the following sping the Arapahoe and Cheyenne lands of nearly 5,000,000 acres were added. In 1893 came the opening of the Cherokee Outlet, with its 6,014,239 fertile acres. In 1895 the Kickapoo reservation of 206,662 acres, and early in 1896 Greer county, a small empire in itself, was added, by a decision of the supreme court of the United States, giving the territory its present settled area of something over 19,000,000 acres. There are now 23 organized counties, and the population today is over 500,000. When Oklahoma was born only one railroad traversed the territory. Now there are a dozen completed or in an advanced stage of construction.

MASQUERADING GIRLS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 18.—Two girls from Chicago and two from Philadelphia, students at the Monticello seminary at Godfrey, Ill., near Alton, procured cadet uniforms and went out masquarading. While on the road they were attacked by a gang of tramps, who discovered that they were disguised. The girls had a race for their lives to the seminary and escaped violence, but were terribly frightened.

The Chicago girls have been expelled as a result of the escapade and the Philadelphia maids are held prisoners in the institution.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

WILL YOU ACCEPT A GIFT WORTH FULLY TWO DOLLARS?

If you have any serious trouble with your heart, stomach, kidneys or nerves, write me. I will make you a present of two and one-half dollars' worth of one of my famous special treatments provided I feel confident that it will cure or greatly benefit you. They have cured many thousands of desperate cases after from two to twenty-two physicians had failed, as I will prove to you if you will permit me to send pamphlet containing many remarkable testimonials from prominent persons.

I treat these organs through the nerves and nerve centers. It is the only way of curing the worst cases. Nerve force is vitality-life; it controls the circulation, all motion and nutrition; without it, is paralysis—death. I have made it a life-long study, and my treatments are a wonderful success. So successful are they, that I do not hesitate to let you try them at my expense. It will not cost you a cent, but the express. I will carefully study your case free, prescribe fee, and give the medicine free. What other physician will do as well?

My Examination Chart will help you to describe your case easily, fully and accurately. It will astonish you. Hundreds send grateful letters to me daily. I would like to send you what a thousand of them say, and after you try one of my Neuropathic Treatments you will understand why I have such confidence in them. I do not want your money if I cannot cure you.

If you have any of the following symptoms write to me at once: Short breath, pain in the chest, shoulder or left arm; dyspepsia, wind, irregular pulse, acidity or heartburn; weak, sinking or smothering spells; swelling of ankles or dropsy; constipation, deposits in water or kidney trouble. Address, FRANKLIN MILES, M. D., LL. B., 201 to 209 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Mention the Blade in your reply.

STEAMER BURNED.

Fearful Loss of Life an an Ohio River Boat.

Cairo, Ill., April 21.—Although no complete list of either the victims or of the survivors is yet obtainable, investigation to-day indicates that almost one-half of the 150 people on the City of Pittsburg were lost when that ill-fated steamer was burned yesterday at Ogden's landing between this city and Paducah. Many of those who were brought to this city are suffering from injuries, exposure and fright. The number aboard was about equally divided between passengers and crew, the latter suffering the greater loss in casualties. The names of many of the "roustabouts" were not known and the number drowned or burned is not likely ever to be ascertained.

The fire started in the lower part of the steamer, in the freight material or possibly in the engine room and shut off the means of escape there, while passengers jumped overboard from the upper decks. Within ten minutes after the discovery of the fire survivors say the upper decks were swept by flames and passengers were penned in on all sides, even the life preservers being cut off by the flames.

The panic that followed caused greater loss of life than would have ensued if the officers could have controlled the terror-stricken people. Some rushed through the flames and perished; others fainted and sank down to be cremated. Many in their night robes, some of them afire, jumped overboard and were drowned. Those who got into the boats saw others drowning as their overcrowded craft pulled to shore.

The barely-clad survivors on the shore not only witnessed horrifying scenes around the charred hull, but also suffered from early morning till relief came in the afternoon. The captain says there were 66 passengers not including a dozen babies. There were as many women as men in the cabin and the indications are that the greater percentage of losses was among the women and children. As the register with all other records was burned, and the survivors scattered in every direction, there is great difficulty in getting a list of the survivors.

It is conceded that many bodies will never be recovered so that there will never be a complete list of the victims. It is thought that many charred bodies will be found in the hull of the burned steamer when the mass of embers ceases burning so that the search for the remains can be made.

At Caledonia, three miles below the scene of the disaster, the flames could be plainly seen and men put out in skiffs to the wreck. They assisted in saving some of the passengers, among these being Mrs. S. R. Leach, of Bridgeport, O., who was terribly burned about the head; Mrs. Fennimore, of Arbuckle, W. Va., burned about the hands and face, and Mrs. Fannie McCullum, of Leavenworth, Ind., burned about the breast.

Many passengers clung by finger tips to the burning boat, with bodies submerged until overcome by fire or water, they sank to death. Wesley Neeley, a fisherman, rescued two from the wheel house, a man and a woman. The latter clung to the boat until her hands were burned.

Captain Doss, who was drowned, was an old river pilot. He was making the trip for pleasure with his son, Pilot Harry Doss, and when his body was found a mile or so below the wreck, he had on all his clothing and a life preserver. It is believed that he died from the shock. He had been at work recently on a history of notable river disasters.

A company on a small gasoline launch, which happened along, served coffee as long as it lasted, and this was all the refugees from the City of Pittsburg had in the way of nourishment from 7 o'clock until the Kilgore arrived at 2:30 in the afternoon.

RATHBONE'S BOND.

Havana, April 21.—The supreme court has decided that the audiencia did not have the right to demand that the bond for the release of Estes G. Rathbone be inscribed as a public deed. This was the point on which Rathbone's lawyers appealed and filed a writ of habeas corpus. Notwithstanding the decision in his favor, Rathbone still remains in jail, while the supreme court is considering the question whether the Spanish or the English language shall govern its official acts.

The question arose over a power of attorney held by Senor Martinez to act as agent for the Fidelity company which offered the bond of $100,000 for Rathbone's release. The court was of the opinion that while the original English copy of the power of attorney clearly empowers the agent to give a bond in behalf of the company, the Spanish translation of the document does not do so. The court has asked the military government to furnish an official translation of the document.

Havana, April 21.—A corrected official copy of the power of attorney, held by Senor Martinez to act as agent for the fidelity company which offered the bond for $100,000 for the appearance of Estes G. Rathbone, the former director of posts of Cuba, sentenced to imprisonment and a fine in connection with the postal frauds, was presented to the supreme court to-day and Rathbone will be set at liberty this afternoon. Senor Des Vernine, one of Rathbone's attorneys, left here for Washington this morning.

HIGH BEEF.

Chicago Federation of Labor Discussed the Matter.

Chicago, April 21.—"Stop eating meat," shouted W. F. Melican to his fellow delegates at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday afternoon. "There's no other way to fight this beef trust outrage. Live on vegetables yourselves, and let the surplus beef go to the well-cared-for dogs in the kennels of the rich."

Melican had been denouncing the high prices of meat, and his demand for a boycott upon the products of the big packinghouss at the stockyards was the culmination of his speech. There was no other remedy he could find to fit the case.

The afternoon discussion was given to a consideration of the meat situation, and with it further complaint was made against the big packing companies, which are said to be in a combination with each other in order to shut out union laborers.

The federation appointed a committee of five to make a thorough investigation of conditions at the stockyards, and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The beef trust has by its unlawful manipulation so increased the price of meats that they have become a luxury to the workingman; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor calls upon the authorities of the nation and state to interpose the strong arm of the law to protect the people of this country from the robbery practiced upon them by this most greedy and ruthless trust.

While the members of the federation were a unit in desiring to punish the packers, they were not at all won by Mr. Melican's arguments in favor of vegetarianism as the best weapon.

"A flesh diet is not an absolute necessity," that speaker had said. "We can get along without it. It isn't easy, perhaps, but if we want to we can make every day a Friday, and let the meat alone. We will soon show the meat monarchs that their product is not so necessary to us as they think it is. Then watch the prices drop."

There was applause for this, more than there was for Melican's exposition of the benefits of vegetarianism. "The change in food in this pleasant spring weather," he said, "would act as a tonic and give your system a needed rest. Try it and you'll want to take to it every spring whether meat is high or low. More than that, you will save money enough to buy each of you a new suit of clothes. New clothes will be the badge of the boycotters."

James J. Linehan was the delegate who turned the tide of sentiment against Mr. Melican's proposition and prevented any indorsement of it.

"We are carnivorous animals," he said, "and we can't get around it no matter what we say. We need meat to make us well and strong. Meat is our blood maker and we have got to have it if we want to work. Don't ask us to neglect our stomachs. Everybody knows the maxim, hearded with age, that man is reached through his stomach. Now, if it was the packers' stomachs we were operating with, that would be different, but you can't get me to use mine as a weapon."

That was not Mr. Linehan's only argument. "If we quit eating meat," he said, "we would give confirmation to the favorite argument of the wealthy employers that we laboring men are earning too much already, and the next thing we know they would be cutting down our wages.

"The trouble with us is we are right up against it. We have got to keep on eating this high-priced meat whether we want to or not. If we want to bust the combination and lower prices we must take another tack, and go at it by a round-about way. We must petition Congress to take the tariff off of cattle from Australia, and let competition get in its work. Then prices will drop quick enough."

Chicago retail meat dealers do not look for any decrease in the price at which they can supply meat to their customers until next fall. A few of them believe that when the grass-fed range animals come on the market in July there will be relief for the consumers of the poorer grades of meat, but September is the earliest time at which any substantial reduction, they say, in all grades of meat may be hoped for. Wholesale dealers are even less optimistic, and are inclined to expect increases in the prevailing prices from week to week, if not from day to day.

STEAMSHIP MERGER

Allotments of Stock to London All Snapped Up.

London, April 21.—The allotments of stock in the new shipping corporation were all taken up by the British members of the syndicate at noon to-day. What proportion was given to Europe the Morgans decline to announce, but evidently it was not nearly so large as desired by the British interests. J. P. Morgan is now in Paris, but from other members of the firm it is learned that the shipping corporation will be run almost exactly on the same lines as the United States Steel Corporation, each branch retaining its individuality, but being subject to the control of the directing body. The statements intended for the stockholders of the new corporation regarding earnings, management, etc., will be issued by a method similar to the one now employed by the steel corporation.

Regarding the defection of the Cunard, Allan, Anchor and French steamship lines, the Morgan views are as follows:

"It remains to be seen whether they will come in. We think it is rather a good thing, in some respects, not to get everybody in at the beginning, the idea being that the present combine is quite big enough to start with, and it is better to get it down to a practical working basis before being too anxious to make a clean sweep."

Anent the possible refusal of the British and Continental shareholders to ratify the directors' action, it is authoritatively stated that no such contingency is possible, as the corporation already owns a controlling financial interest in each line, and, so far, no indications of discontent on the part of shareholders over the prospective conversion of their present securities have been noticed.

BIG ROBBERY.

New York, April 19.—Great mystery has been thrown around a robbery which has just occurred in a Fifth avenue mansion. It is generally admitted that the burglars made away with more than $25,000 worth of silverware and jewelry. Other reports say one diamond necklace alone was worth a fortune. Those in the secret refuse to divulge the name of the loser but the police admit that the home robbed was that of one of the leading families of New York.

Admiral Schley's Plans.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 19.—Mayor Chambliss, of this city, received a letter this morning from Admiral Schley announcing a change in his arrangements for visiting this city. Admiral Schley and wife will be in Memphis April 28, 29 and 30 and will go from there to Jackson and Meridian, Miss., remaining one day at each place. They will arrive in Chattanooga on Saturday evening, May 3, and leave for Washington Tuesday, May 6.

MISS FAY LEE,

President of the Shakespearian Club, Kansas City.

Miss Fay Lee.

"Your booklet came to my home like a message of health when I had suffered with headache, backache and bearing-down pains. I was weak, nervous and hysterical and had not consulted any doctor, thinking it would pass away in time, but instead I found that the pains increased and were more frequent. I decided to try Wine of Cardui and in a short time was much improved. It seemed to act like a charm. I kept up the treatment and the result was most satisfactory. Words fail to express my gratitude for the suffering that is now saved me. I am in fine health, physically and mentally. I can only say 'thank you', but there is much more in my heart for you."

BEARING-DOWN pains are the worst that women know. If you are suffering from this trouble you need not be uncertain about it. The pains in the abdomen and back that feel as if heavy weights were pulling down on the nerves of the stomach are "bearing-down pains". They may not be particularly severe at present but they are growing worse. That headache which nearly drives you distracted now is caused by the terrible nervous tension. The nerves soon begin to give way under the strain. You perhaps jump at any unusual disturbance, or laugh or weep, hysterically, at no apparent cause. That is what Miss Fay Lee, 6031½ North Seventh Street, Kansas City, Kansas, was coming to when she rescued herself by taking Wine of Cardui. The Wine made her a strong healthy woman again, as it has made a million other women strong and healthy. By inducing regular menstruation the entire system is relieved of the terrible wasting drains. The ligaments which hold the womb in place are strengthened by a healthy flow and that organ is returned to its normal position. Returning health is the result. This is what Wine of Cardui has done for thousands of the best women in America.

If you need advice write The Ladies' Advisory Department. The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., describing all your symptoms freely, and a letter of advice will be sent you. Secure a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist to-day.

WINE of CARDUI A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.

EARTHQUAKES.

Whole Republic of Guatemala Shakes for Two Days.

New York, April 22.—Late dispatches from Guatemala are to the effect that the whole republic was shaken by earthquakes from half-past eight o'clock on Friday night up to 8 o'clock Sunday night with only short intervals between shocks, says a Panama dispatch to the Herald.

The towns of Patsun and Mazatenango, the latter in the great coffee district, were destroyed. The visitation was spectacular in character. The first shock was accompanied by terrific thunder storms. The lightning was followed by a deluge of rain.

CHINESE REBEL SPIES CAPTURED IN CANTON

Hong Kong, April 22.—Chinese officials yesterday raided a house in Canton, and captured six men who are known to have been sent to Canton for the purpose of spreading the rebel propoganda, and for the purchase of arms and supplies. The prisoners carried orders from Kwok, the rebel leader, commanding the assassination of the Manchu officials of Canton. Five hundred armed braves left Canton yesterday for Wu Chow.

CHINESE TARIFF.

London, April 19.—A dispatch to a news agency from Shanghai, under to day's date, says the foreign merchants there are increasing their opposition to the tariff proposal of Sir James Mackay, the British tariff commissioner, which includes the abolition of the likin and the increase of the import duties. The American and British commissioners met and fully discussed the question. Subsequently the American commissioner announced that his decision was against Sir James' proposals. The Japanese commissioner also condemns them.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—An official dispatch received here from Port Arthur, dated April 12, announces that serious fighting has occurred in the vicinity of the boundary of the provinces of Mukden and Kiran, Manchuria, between Russian frontier guards and Chinese robbers, who had been raiding railroad stations. The Russians surrounded 800 Chinese at Kiang-tang-Tai and only 30 of them escaped. The Russian losses were very small.

NAN NING STILL SAFE.

Hong Kong, April 21.—A dispatch received here from Wuh-Chow contradicts the report, current at Canton Saturday, that Nan Ning province of Wang Si had fallen into the hands of the rebels. Nan Ning is still safe, though surrounded, at a distance of fifteen miles, by rebel forces. River communication with Nan Ning remains open.

ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—M. Sipiaguine, who was assassinated yesterday by a student, belonged to a distinguished Russian family. He was a reactionary in politics and incurred the enmity of the students by upholding the views of M. Pobiedonostseff, the chief procurator of the Holy Synod, and by supporting the most severe measures for the repression of all liberal tendencies.

A previous attempt was made to shoot him on the Nevsky Prospect, about a year ago.

The assassin yesterday did not resist arrest. He said his name was Balsahanstt, that he was a student at Kieff, where he had been sentenced to compulsory military service for participating in the riots of 1901. He said he had subsequently been pardoned, but that he had not been reinstated at the university, and that he, therefore, revenged himself upon M. Sipiaguine.

THE POPE'S SUCCESSOR.

Rome, April 19.—Considerable importance is attached to a recent remark of the pope, who, in conversation with Father Lorenzo Perosi, the Italian composer, asked him for news of his friend, Cardinal Giuzpho Sarto, the patriarch of Venice.

"Hold him very dear, Perosi," said his holiness, "as in the future he will be able to do much for you. We firmly believe he will be our successor."

Cardinal Sarto is an Italian. He was born in 1835 and was created a cardinal in 1893.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

Vancouver, B. C., April 17.—Advices from Australia state that on the 10th of last month the New Hebrides islands were shaken by an earthquake. The shocks subsided next day somewhat, but at intervals were renewed throughout the week. Six hours after the first trembling the city became a blaze of light, and Albrim, Lopevie and Tingoa volcanoes burst into action, the last named blowing out a new throat into the sea and sending a great waterspout over the land. The devastation caused by the earthquake was widespread.

Josiah Lynn, one time partner of Jay Gould, is now an inmate of Karsville, N. J., poorhouse.

THE FAR NORTH.

News Comes From Two Exploring Expeditions.

London, April 21.—Letters were received to-day from Harry DeWindt, leader of the expedition which is attempting to make its way overland from Paris to New York, dated Verkhoyansk, East Siberia, at the end of February.

In spite of the forebodings of officials of Yakutsk, who strongly urged DeWindt not to continue his journey saying the conditions were worse this year than ever, the expedition reached Verkhoyansky, six hundred miles north of Kayutsk, February 28.

The members of the expedition had a terrible experience while crossing the Verkhoyansk mountains. The cold was intense, sixty-three degrees below zero being registered.

All of the travelers were frost-bitten. Otherwise they were well and in good spirits, and were leaving the same day for Sredne Kolymsk, a town of East Siberia, nine hundred miles further on, which the party hoped to reach about the middle of March. Then it was their intention to push 1,500 miles to East Cape on Behring Strait. Probably the next news of the expedition will be its arrival in the United States via Behring Strait.

DeWindt mentions a report that Baron Toll, who is the leader of an important expedition to explore New Siberia, telegraphing from Yakutsk, announced that his winter quarters had been established on the Nerpenskape coast in the neighborhood of the Lena Delta, and that an observation station had been opened at Kostelusk, Kotlnich Island. The Toll expedition intended to circumnavigate the Siberian Islands.

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

London, April 21.—Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the millionaire philanthropist, was showered with congratulations today on having reached her eighty-eighth birthday. There were a number of callers at her residence, all of whom were received and welcomed, although the

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS

health of the baroness has not been of the best during the past year. King Edward's congratulations, in the form of an autograph letter, were delivered by special messenger. The baroness is looking forward eagerly to the approaching coronation which she hopes to attend as she attended the crowning of Queen Victoria.

It is now more than a score of years since the baroness created surprise by taking for a helpmate the present Mr. Burdett-Coutts, who was William Lehmar Ashmead Bartlett, some time her private secretary. She was then 67 and he 29, but in the intervening years he has aged relatively far more than she. He has $200,000 a year settled on him.

A NEW COMET.

Geneva, N. Y., April 16.—Dr. William Brooks, director of the Smith

CUBAN RECIPROCITY

Combination of Beet Sugar Men and Democrats

Washington, April 19.—The Democrats and the Republican insurgents rode roughshod over the house leaders yesterday when the voting began on the Cuban reciprocity bill. They overthrew the ruling of the chair in committee of the whole on the question of the germaneness of an amendment to remove the differential from refined sugar during the existence of the reciprocity agreement provided for in the bill. The vote to overrule the decision of the chair, made by Mr. Sherman, of New York, was 171 to 130, Republicans to the number of 37 joining with a solid Democratic vote, to accomplish this result. Having won this parliamentary victory the amendment was adopted in committee, 164 to 111 and later in the house by a still larger majority, 199 to 105. On this occasion 64 Republicans voted with the Democrats for the amendment. The bill then was passed by an overwhelming majority, 247 to 52.

An analysis of the vote shows that 124 Republicans and 123 Democrats voted for the amended bill and 42 Republicans and 10 Democrats against it.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, was one of those who voted against the bill. The voting on the bill was the culmination of a long struggle which began almost with the opening of this session of congress, and after two weeks of continuous debate, during which much bitterness was aroused. Yesterday's debate was of an exceedingly lively character, the feature being the echoes of Thursday night's Democratic caucus. To that caucus the defeat of the Republican leaders who sought to pass the bill without amendment is attributable. Previous to the holding of the caucus the Democrats were very much divided and the opposition of the Republican beet sugar men showed signs of disintegrating. Yesterday, when it became apparent that the Democrats would act together the beet sugar men decided at a meeting attended by 32 of them to take the bit in their teeth and overrule the chair. As soon as this combination was effected the Republican leaders realized that they would be defeated so far as the removal of the differential was concerned, and Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, contented himself with warning his beet sugar colleagues that in removing the differential they were taking off a bit of protection placed in the Dingley bill especially for the benefit of the beet sugar producers. The Democrats attempted to follow up their advantage when the differential amendment was adopted by offering the Babcock bill and other amendments to reduce the Dingley schedules, but on these amendments the Republicans declined to stand with them and the Democrats did not press them vigorously. One of the surprises of the session was the attempt of Mr. Roberts, a Massachusetts Republican, to take the duty off hides. He offered two amendments and appealed once from the decision of the chair, but was voted down each time.

The bill as passed authorizes the President, as soon as may be after the establishment of an independent government in Cuba and the enactment by said government of immigration exclusion and contract labor laws as restrictive as those of the United States, to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba by which, in return for equivalent concessions, the United States will grant a reduction of 20 per cent from the Dingley rates on goods coming into the United States from Cuba, such agreement to continue until December 1, 1903.

During the existence of such agreement the duty on refined sugar and all sugars above number 16, Dutch standard, is to be 1.825 per pound.

SUGAR DUTY.

Effect of the Amendment to Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

Washington, April 19.—High tension was manifest among the members of the House to-day as a result of the action of the House last night in overriding the ways and means committee on the Cuban reciprocity bill. Chairman Payne took the reverse philosophically. He pointed out that the effect of the amendment was to take off not only the differential on sugar, but also the countervailing duty provided by the Dingley law, a result not intended by the author of the amendment. Under the Dingley act an additional, or countervailing duty is levied on sugars coming from countries paying a bounty on sugar equal in amount to the bounty received.

This is by section five of the Dingley act, and is a provision separate from that making a differential between the duty on raw and refined sugar. Mr. Payne

SERENO E. PAYNE.

holds, however, that as the amendment specifies that the rate of 1.825 cents shall be "in lieu of the duties thereon now provided by law," it takes off both the differential of about 12 cents a hundred pounds and the countervailing duty of the Dingley law amounting to between 26 and 27 cents a hundred pounds.

Representative Morris, of Minnesota, who framed the amendment, is examining the Dingley and other laws to determine whether Mr. Payne's point is good. Mr. Morris said that from his inquiry so far that he did not think the claim was good, but if it was, the matter could easily be remedied by amendment.

The Senate is by no means decided as to what it will do with the bill. The measure reached the Senate a few minutes after that body convened to-day and was received with exceptional interest, which was made evident by the private comments of senators.

The bill goes to the committee on relations with Cuba, which is composed of seven Republicans and four opposition senators, Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, being chairman. When asked to-day if he felt disposed to outline his view of the probable course of the committee with reference to the measure Senator Platt declined to say more than that a meeting would be called at an early date to decide upon a course of action, merely adding:

"We are not going to lose our composure, but will consider the question carefully."

The best opinion is that the bill will remain in committee for some time.

Grandfather Gould Remembered.

Paris, April 22.—The third son of Count and Countess Boni De Castellane, who was born April 14, has been baptised Jay.

CHINA PROTESTS

Against Excluding Chinese From Phillipines.

Washington, April 19.—The secretary of state has transmitted to the Senate a communication from United States Minister Conger, enclosing a protest from the Chinese government against the exclusion of Chinese from the Philippine islands.

The communication from the Chinese government follows:

"On the nineteenth moon of the XXVIII. year Kuang Hsu (February 18, 1902), I received a petition from certain Chinese merchants in the Philippines saying that the United States officials are obstructing the entrance of Chinese; that they have established exclusion officers at the ports and when Chinese arrive in the waters, no matter whether they are laborers or merchants, all are driven in together and treated as criminals and if there is any mistake made by them in their verbal statements they are not allowed to land, but are compelled to return to China. I find on examination that the Philippines are not far from China, and that from the time of the Ming dynasty, which preceded the present, down to to-day, a large number of immigrants have gone there from Fukien and the two Kuangs, amounting to a hundred thousand, more or less, and that it is very difficult to put a stop to the coming and going of their families, fellow villagers and relatives. These emigrants were formerly ill-treated and harassed by the Spanish government, but they were never forbidden to land or harshly driven back to China.

"Your honorable country has usually the reputation of being lenient and at present your relations with China are especially friendly. There are places to which the restrictions agreed upon in past treaties apply, but while we are hoping that these restrictions may be entirely abrogated, there has never been any treaty applying the restrictions to those islands.

"If no distinction is to be made between laborers and merchants and the severe regulations are to be applied to that place also and all are to be subjected to these harsh restrictions, I fear the good reputation of your honorable country will hardly be able to escape injury.

"As in duty bound, I send this dispatch to your excellency, requesting you to transmit it to your government and ask them to adopt some plan to withdraw the Philippines from the operations of this harsh regulation, so as to pacify the Chinese immigrants, which will be amicable and just."

The communication is signed by Prince Ching, president of the Chinese board of foreign affairs.

NEWSPAPER MAN APPOINTED

Washington, April 18.—Robert J. Wynne, the new first assistant postmaster general, has taken the oath of office, and to-day entered actively upon his new duties. Mr. Wynne is a veteran newspaper man, especially well known as a Washington correspondent. He is a native of New York city, is 50 years old and was educated in the public schools.

ROBERT J. WYNNE.

In 1891 he was appointed private secretary to Charles Foster, secretary of the Treasury. On the election of President Cleveland he returned to journalism. He is president of the Gridiron Club.

PORT CHALMETTE REPORT.

Washington, April 21.—The complete report of Col. Crowder, of the judge advocate general's department, upon his inquiry into conditions at Fort Chalmette, whence supplies are being shipped to South Africa is now in the hands of the President. Col. Crowder spent a good part of yesterday and last night in going over his report in company with Acting Secretary Sanger and Judge Advocate General Davis at the war department. On the President's suggestion certain details were added to the report that were not originally included. An important fact in connection with the document is that it makes no recommendations as to the treatment of affairs at Port Charlotte; it is merely a statement of the conditions there as they were discovered by Col. Crowder. The war department officials say that in making this inquiry Col. Crowder acted as a personal representative of the President and so he is not accountable to the department. For this reason they decline to make any statement as to the character of the report and for his part Col. Crowder declares that it is for the President alone to make the report or any part of it public if he desires. It is said that the document will be laid before the cabinet at to-morrow's session.

CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

Washington, April 17—The drastic Chinese exclusion bill, originally framed by the senators and representatives from the Pacific coast states, met defeat in the Senate and in its place was substituted a measure offered by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, extending the provisions of the present exclusion law and also applying that exclusion to all insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The vote by which the substitute took the place of the original bill was, yeas 48 to nays 33. Once the substitution had been made all senators joined in its support, with the single exception of Mr. Hoar, the substitute being passed, 76 to 1.

The Senate failed to substitute the enacting clause of the House bill for the Senate measure, so that the bill now will go to the House as an original measure and, from a parliamentary standpoint, will have to be acted on and treated the same as though the House had not passed a Chinese exclusion bill already.

CHINESE EXCLUSION CASE.

Washington, April 21.—The United States supreme court to-day rendered a decision in the case of the United States vs. Lee Yen Tai, coming from the court of appeals for the second circuit, on certificate submitting the question as to whether the twelfth section of the congressional act of 1882, requiring certificates from Chinamen about to enter the United States, had been abrogated by the treaty of 1894 between the United States and China. The question was answered in the negative, the law being thus held to be still in effect.

BILL FAVORS MILES.

Introduced by Chairman of Senate Military Committee.

Washington, April 22.—Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, to-day introduced a bill to "increase the efficiency of the army." The most important section of the bill is the following:

"Subject to the command of the President, and general direction of the secretary of war, the lieutenant-general shall exercise general command over the military forces of the United States, shall issue 'army orders,' and direct inspection of the troops. He shall be charged with the instruction, training, discipline and distribution of the army, with the preparation and maintenance of detailed plans for the mobilization of the military forces, with the preparation and maintenance of schemes of offensive and defensive operations and with collecting and compiling military information. It is his duty to see that the army is, at all times, suitably and properly supplied and equipped, and that the munitions of war are of the best material and of suitable character. He will recommend suitable persons for promotions and for military honors and awards. He will be assisted in his duties by, and his orders will be conveyed and executed through the agency of, the general officers holding commands and the general staff of the army."

The above provision is intended to give the commanding-general a legal status, which, at present, he has not, and is understood to be in the interest of General Miles.

Other portions of the bill relates to details of the administration of the affairs of the army. One of these provisions authorizes the President to direct that the funds appropriated for the quartermaster, subsistence, or pay department may be placed to the credit of the disbursing officers of either of these departments.

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

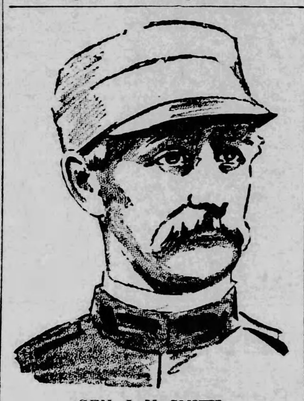
Radway's Pills, 25c. a box. All druggists, or by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

COURT MARTIAL IS DISSOLVED

Gen. Smith to Be Tried by Court Selected in Washington.

Manila, April 22.—By orders from Washington, the court martial ordered to try Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who was in command of the United States troops on the island of Samar, on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and



GEN. J. H. SMITH.

discipline, has been dissolved. The members of the court which will try Gen. Smith will be named at Washington.

Washington, April 22.—Although no statement is yet obtainable as to the reasons for dissolving the Smith court martial, it is understood that the President is desirous that he himself should review the proceedings of the court martial instead of having this reviewed at Manila, as would have been the case had Gen. Chaffee convened the court. It also is understood that the court will consist of the same members named by Gen. Chaffee, so that there is no reflection upon that officer involved in the course adopted.

Press dispatches state that upon the trial of Major Waller of the marine corps, testimony was given by Waller, corroborated by other witnesses, that General Jacob H. Smith instructed him to kill and burn; that the more he killed and burned the better pleased General Smith would be; that it was no time to take prisoners, and that when Major Waller asked General Smith to define he age limit for killing, he replied "everything over ten."

If such testimony was given, and the facts can be established you will place General Smith on trial by court martial.

Yesterday before the senate committee on Philippine affairs, Sergeant Charles S. Riley and Private William Lewis Smith, of the 26th volunteer infantry, testified that the form of torture known as the "water cure" was administered to the presidente of the town of Igbarras, Iloilo province, Island of Panay, by detachment of 18th U. S. infantry under command of Lieutenant Arthur L. Conger, under orders of Major Edwin F. Glenn, then captain 25th infantry, and that Captain and Assistant Surgeon Palmer Lyon at that time a contract surgeon, was present to assist them. The officers named, or such of them as are found to be responsible for the act, will be tried therefor by court martial. Conger and Lyon are in this country. Both the 26th volunteer infantry and 18th infantry having returned to the United States, and most of the witnesses being presumptively here, the secretary of war directs that Major E. F. Glenn, 28th infantry, be directed to proceed to San Francisco and report to the general commanding the department of California, with a view to his trial by court martial under charges alleging the cruelties practiced by him upon a native of the Philippine islands, at Igbarras, on the 27th of June, 1900.

If you can discover any witnesses still in the service in the Philippines who can testify in support of the charges, or if Major Glenn desires the attendance of any person now serving in the Islands as witnesses for the defense, you will direct them to proceed to San Francisco for that purpose. As the two years allowed for the prosecution by the statute of limitation is nearly at an end, no time is to be lost. You will take such course in advancing or preparing the investigations previously ordered into the conduct of General Smith and Major Glenn as shall be required to enable you to execute these instructions. It is believed that the violations of law and humanity of which these cases, if true, are examples, will prove to be few and occasional, and not to characterize the conduct of the army generally in the Philippines; but the fact that any such acts of cruelty and barbarity appear to have been done indicates the necessity of a most thorough, searching and exhaustive investigation under the general charges preferred by Governor Gardener, and you will spare no effort, in the investigation already ordered under those charges, to uncover every such case which may have occurred and bring the offenders to justice.

INJUNCTION AGAINST MERGER

Washington, April 21.—The United States Supreme court to-day granted leave to the state of Washington to file an original bill for an injunction against the Great Northern Railroad company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Northern Securities Company in accordance with the petition of that state recently filed in the court.

The opinion in the case was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, who stated that the court had always exercised the utmost care in its proceedings in original cases, and that the present decision to grant leave to file was intended to be entirely without prejudice to either party at interest.

The chief justice's opinion was very brief and consisted entirely of a review of original cases of the same character which have been brought to the attention of the court. The two most important of the cases thus cited were the case of the state of Louisiana vs. the state of Texas, concerning the quarantine regulation of the latter state in which leave was given to file, and the state of Minnesota vs. the Northern Securities Company in which the petition to file was denied.

Referring to the latter case, he said the petition had been refused because of the insuperable objection that dissonable parties to the case could not be brought into the court. This objection did not, however, confront the court in the present case, and the court felt that of its desire to proceed with the utmost care and deliberation in all cases where original actions are brought in this court, the precedent of the Louisiana-Texas case should be followed rather than that of the Minnesota case in the present instance. Hence, leave to file would be granted and subpoenas would be issued returnable on the first day of the next term of the court in October.

RENOVATING THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, April 17.—For the first time since President Arthur's administration, the old White House is to have a thorough renovation on artistic lines. Mrs. Roosevelt has had her attention called to the building, and to the pressing need of new furnishings and adornments to make the place suitable for the entertainment of large parties. So heavy has grown the list of favored guests in the Roosevelt household that they have found it necessary to have recourse to the famous East Room as a dining room, which, by the way, was a part of the original design of the house.

One feature of the plan of renovation is to turn this great East room into a state dining room, involving a transformation of the decorations into those of the colonial style, with open fireplaces. The present, old-fashioned flooring will give place to a new parquet floor of hard polished woods, and an enormous rug specially designed to suit the decorative scheme of the room, will be woven in one piece, so that the room may be easily turned into a charming ball room.

The White House dining service is a strange conglomoration of antique and modern glass, silver and porcelain, and so many pieces have disappeared that it is no longer sufficient either in quality or in number of pieces to serve large dinner parties. The new service which is wanted will be of Sevres porcelain.

The present state dining room will be used for small dinner parties. It will also be re-decorated, the present yellow color scheme being obnoxious to the family.

The entrance hall of the house also is to be renovated, in order that in general tone and character of decoration it may accord with the embellished East room. In addition to these changes, there is need for additions for lighting facilities, and also for a staircase to the attic, a very urgent need in case of fire, the servants now being dependent entirely upon the elevator.

Much new furniture of modern style is required in place of the nondescript types now scattered through the portions of the house devoted to social uses. To defray the expense of this undertaking an estimate of about $30,000 was submitted to congress, and as reported, the sundry civil bill contains the necessary allotment.

CREED REVISION.

Washington, April 18.—The Presbyterian creed revision committee which completed its labors yesterday and adjourned agreed upon a report to be made to the general assembly which meets in New York on May 15. The members reserved the right to differ upon minor matters in the report to be made to the assembly, but the final report, an authorized statement says, was unanimously and heartily agreed to. The differences refer entirely to the question of phraseology and do not apply to that of principle or doctrine.

As finally determined upon this brief statement is to contain sixteen articles as follows: First, God; second, revelation third, divine purpose; fourth, the creation; fifth, the sin of man; sixth, the grace of God; seventh, election; eighth, our Lord Jesus Christ; ninth, faith and repentance; tenth, holy respite; eleventh, the new birth and the new life; twelfth, the resurrection and the life to come; thirteenth, the law of God, fourteenth, the church and sacraments; fifteenth, the last judgment; sixteenth, Christian service and the final triumph.

The committee also was charged with the work of the revision of the confession of faith by the proposition of a declaratory statement deals with chapters of certain portions of the confession. This feature of its labors had been completed at previous sessions of the committee, and was finally reviewed and unanimously agreed upon here. The declatory statement deals with chapters three and ten of the confession, the former referring to the eternal decrees of God and the latter known as the elect infant clause, also with that portion of the confession relating to good works which was revised by a change in the text.

That concerning oaths and the pope of Rome clause will be dropped from the confession.

Two New Rear Admirals.

Washington, April 21. The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

Navy—Captain Joseph B. Coghlan to be rear admiral; Captain James H. Sands, rear admiral; Assistant Surgeon Will M. Garton, passed surgeon; Howard F. Irvine, Pennsylvania, assistant surgeon; Gunner Joseph Ward, chief gunner.

Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, mistress of White House during President Buchanan's administration, presented latter's portrait to government.

CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

NO BRITISH ARMY CAMP HERE

Neutrality Laws Not Violated, the President Thinks.

Washington, April 22.—The report of Col. Crowder, who investigated the shipment of horses and mules to South Africa from the port of Chalmette, La., was laid before the cabinet to-day by the President. While the report is incomplete, it developed that the conclusion was reached by the President from what he had seen of it, that there is not sufficient evidence to show past or present violation of neutrality, and consequently there is no warrant for intervention. Col. Crowder will make some additions to his report during the afternoon, and to-night he will go over the matter thoroughly with the President and the attorney general.

VILE CONSPIRACY.

Four Men Arrested for Perverting Justice.

Chicago, April 22.—Mystery surrounds the arrest of four men, made shortly after midnight, on the charge of "conspiracy to do an unlawful act" in connection with the justice court fight being made by the city of Chicago against the Union and Consolidated Traction companies in Justice George Wood's court.

Some time ago a circuit court decision ruled that these companies should give transfers to lines running into the suburb of Austin for one fare. The citizens of Austin and the city government tried to compel the companies to grant the transfers and numerous damage suits were brought against them on refusals. These damage suits were brought in Justice Wood's court and so far have been lost.

The sensational arrests of to-day following sharply upon the victories of the companies have led to grave charges.

The men arrested are William J. Gallagher, a promoter; William C. Jones, constable in Justice Wood's court; John O'Donnell, brother of P. H. O'Donnell, attorney for the traction companies in the recent damage suits; Herbert Rothery, venireman, called, examined and excused by the city prosecutor.

The arrests were made on information of Herbert N. Greene to William Kent, John M. Harlan and Walter L. Fisher, of the Municipal Voters' league. Greene made affidavit that he had been approached to commit an unlawful act in the interests of the companies. State's Attorney Deneen and Corporation Counsel Fyffe have the cases in charge.

AMERICAN COUNTESS ILL.

New York, April 22.—The young countess of Essex, who is reported seriously ill in the Riviera, and whose long continued illness is greatly alarming her family, was Miss Adele Grant, daughter of David Beach Grant, of New York,

COUNTESS OF ESSEX.

prior to her marriage to the Earl of Essex in December, 1898. Lady Essex is the second wife of the earl. They are said to have been very happy in their domestic life, but both she and the earl lost all their unentailed wealth some years ago, and the countess has been making a living with truly American pluck. Her method has been to hire apartments at a low figure, furnish them handsomely on the installment plan, and subrent them at fancy prices. She has also chaperoned a number of American "paying guests" into London society. She has no children.

THE ME TECR'S VOYAGE.

London, April 18.—The voyage from New York of the German imperial yacht Meteor III, which anchored off Hythe, in Southampton water, yesterday evening, was by no means uneventful. She had plenty of bad weather, and once even the safety of the crew was in danger. Lieutenant-Commander Karpff, Emperor William's representative on board the Meteor, in an interview, said:

"With a strong northwest wind the yacht proceeded under her own canvas for the first couple of days, leaving the steamer Scotia behind and ultimately losing sight of her altogether. During the night of April 3 we again picked up the steamer, by night signals, and in the evening of April 4 we were taken in tow until April 8, when, owing to a heavy swell, the tow rope, carried away. Towing was resumed on the following day, when the wind had fallen. The tow-rope again parted April 10, in a hard westerly gale. On April 11, while again towing, a hard easterly blow sprang up. Owing to the heavy seas the Scotia was only just able to keep steering way. The sea broke over her continually. At 4 o'clock on the morning of April 12 the Meteor's bobstay was carried away. We cut away the tow rape, hove to, and tried hard to secure the bowsprit, but we found that to be impossible and the bowsprit was ultimately carried away, seriously endangering the safety of the yacht and all on board. We managed, however, to recover the spar.

"The weather became so bad that we were obliged to heave to for 24 hours. Thereafter the weather was generally fine. We towed the rest of the way to port. The Meteor behaved splendidly and remained dry throughout the bad weather. She is a fast sailer."

HAWAIIAN ELECTION.

Honolulu, April 14, via San Francisco, April 21.—A special election held here on April 9 to choose a successor to the late representative A. F. Gilfillan, resulted in a victory for the Republican candidate, W. W. Harris, against August Dreyer, nominated by the Home Rulers and endorsed by the Democrats. Republican gains here were shown greatly throughout the south district, where the elections were held.

Root Arrives in Havana.

Havana, April 21.—Elihu Root, the United States secretary of war, and his family, who sailed from New York on the steamer Esperanza, April 17, arrived here to-day.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA

Pestilence Raging Among the Starving Peasants.

St. Petersburg, April 18.—The reports received here from the famine-stricken districts of Russia more than justify the anticipations of acute suffering in these localities. Scurvy and typhoid fever are devastating the peasantry throughout the whole of Calata, the highlands of Siberia, a region formerly the chief granary of Siberia. The starving people there have consumed even the last remnants of their seed-grain and no spring crops have been sown. The last wheat sold in Alta fetched 2½ roubles per pound, against the normal price of sixteen to twenty copecks per pound. In some places the scarcity of fodder is so great that half the houses have been unthatched to save the lives of the cattle and horses.

The gravity of the situation is evidenced by the latest disease statistics. At Menselinsk, government of Cufa, there has been upwards of 4,000 cases of typhus hunger and scurvy; at Belibesky 682 cases have been reported, and at Akmollinsk over 1,900 cases have occurred. Similar reports come from Voronej, Kazan and Saratoff.

The Red Cross society is furnishing all th eaid at its command in the way of free kitchens and medicines.

FIGHTS WITH MOROS

Villages Flew the Red Flag of Defiance.

Sultan of Mindanao Defeated in the Second Engagement With Americans.

Manila, April 22.—Two engagements have been fought between the American troops and Moros of the Island of Mindanao during the last 24 hours.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, with a battalion of troops and a mountain gun went to the assistance of Moore's party and drove the Moros off with a loss of several men. The firing was at 1,100 yard range. The Moro villages were flying red flags, meaning that they intended to fight to the uttermost.

Later, Sultan Pualo and a force of natives attempted to reoccupy the ground gained by the Americans, but the Moros were forcibly dispossessed.

CHICAGO SUNDAY CRIME.

Chicago, April 21.—One man shot and instantly killed, four men fatally shot, one man beaten into insensibility, one man stabbed four times and the narrow escape of a policeman from an assassin's bullet is the record of yesterday's crimes in this city. Three different shooting scrapes and a stabbing affray, in widely separated sections of the city, gave the police an unusual amount of Sunday trouble. The list of killed and wounded:

Lee Robinson, colored, barber, 5016 Dearborn street, 30 years of age; shot through the brain by Bisset Rolooger, a deaf mute, while standing in his barber shop, 13 Polk street; killed instantly; body taken to Rolston's morgue.

James Jefferson, colored, cook at Harrison street police station, home 1915 State street; was being shaved by Robinson when a stray bullet from Rolooger's revolver struck him in the back, near the spine; removed to Provident hospital; may die.

Charles Erickson, 1137 South Oakley avenue; shot in right cheek by Frank Paganelli while fighting in the latter's saloon at 1162 South Oakley avenue; the bullet took upward course and lodged behind the right ear; taken home unconscious; will die.

Olaf Oleson, 144 West Twenty-fourth street, painter, 38 years old; shot by Frank Paganelli in latter's saloon; bullet entered abdomen, penetrating vital spot; taken home unscious; will die.

Joseph Paganelli, bartender in saloon at 1162 Oakley avenue; beaten into insensibility by Oleson, Erickson and three other men; condition serious.

Peter Golinski, 38 Lace street, 22 years of age; shot by Edward Trandel as a sequel to a quarrel at a dance early in the morning at Schultz's hall, Noble and Blackhawk streets; bullet struck him in the back, penetrating a vital spot; will die.

Thomas Navin, 60 Ayres court; was stabbed four times in the arm and hand by Thomas Knight during a quarrel in the rear of the former's home; injuries serious.

BRYAN AGAINST HILL.

New York, April 21.—New York friends of William J. Bryan will fight the plan to make Ex-Governor David B. Hill leader of the Democratic party in this state.

The Liberal Democratic party is the name of the new organization through which the Bryanites expect to compass the defeat of Mr. Bryan and his friends. Several of Mr. Bryan's most devoted followers are members of the sub-committee on organization.

The Liberal Democratic party will hold a state convention in Cooper Union June 7, at which a full state ticket will be nominated. This announcement means that there will be two Democratic candidates in the field for governor next November and that the Bryanite fight against Hill is to be carried to the polls.

Now that the various Democratic factions have agreed on Hill for leader in the coming campaign, his prominence in the event of success at the polls is giving the Bryanites great concern. They calculate that Hill can be headed off as a presidential possibility by the nomination of a third ticket this fall and the consequent defeat of the regular Democratic candidate for governor.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, April 19.—Bradstreet's says:

Weather conditions have operated irregularly, affecting the prices of staples on the exchanges and the distribution of merchandise through regular channels, but not in all cases, however, unfavorably. Continued low temperatures and dry weather have lessened confidence in a bumper yield of winter wheat and given the crop killers an opportunity, as shown in the higher prices for all cereals. At the South, on the other hand, settled warm weather has made farm work easier, and the old and new cotton crop deliveries have pared company, the former and spot cotton advancing on apparently well founded ideas of restricted supplies and the latter having declined on the improved outlook for the new crop. Prices of provisions of all kinds, but particularly beef, hog products and butter have been advanced ostensibly and apparently because of reduced rates. Cattle and hog prices at Chicago are the very highest in years, and receipts are the smallest.

The basic features in general industry remain favorable, as heretofore.

Nothing like the present activity in building is recalled for at least a decade past and lumber and kindred materials are very active at most markets.

It has been a weather market for the cereals, with the general tendency upward on the poor crop reports from the Southwest and light receipts. The imposition of the export duties by the British government had only a momentary effect here. This country supplies two-thirds of the United Kingdom's taking of leading cereals. Corn and oats have advanced, partly in sympathy with the premier cereal and partly because of continued light receipts and despite the reports that the bull syndicate has liquidated on the recent advance. Production and consumption of iron and steel are apparently at the maximum. Current quotations of pig iron prices are not indicative of real conditions, as premiums of from $1 to $3 per ton are readily paid for prompt deliveries. Large buying is less noticeable, but there is still an eager demand for small lots, and, on account of the rise in foreign prices, relief from imports in that direction is not looked for. Taken, as a whole, actual pig iron quotations are $1 per ton higher than a week ago. The scarcity of pig iron improves the demand for scrap materials, sales of which have been large. The carriage of lake ore this year is estimated at 22,000,000 tons, the transportation of 75 per cent of which has already been arranged for. Hardware is in very active demand builders' materials especially so.

The strength of raw cotton—it is one-eighth cent up on the week, and recent advances in wages make for strength in cotton goods.

The shoe and leather markets are dull.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 193, as against 182 last week, 212 in this week last year, 161 in 1900, 187 in 1899, and 224 in 1898.

In Canada, for the week, 20, as against 16 last week, and 28 in this week a year ago.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, April 22.—Close—Wheat—Trade has been rather dull. Traders have been uncertain as to what the weather is going to do. After the easier feeling at the opening on reports of rain in Kansas and Nebraska, the market became steady on reports that moisture was only in scattered spots. While the short interest is not large, good buying appeared on this news, and prices were lifted about 3c at the high point. Big decrease in visible supply also had a strengthening influence, but selling for profits gave an easier close, with prices about unchanged from last night. Corn—Market has been dull and featureless and has moved in sympathy with wheat, closing firm, with prices ½c lower to ¼c higher.

Oats—Have been effected by dullness and ½c loss at the close. Prospects of rain in the southwest also had a depressing influence on the market.

Clover Seed—Market has been dull but strong and closed with prices 7½c to 10c higher. Demand good and receipts moderate. Dry weather also helped to lift prices. Receipts, 316 bags; shipments, 765 bags.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 62c; May, 62½c; July, 58¾c.

Oats—Cash, 44½c; May, 42½c; July, 36¾c.

Clover seed—Cash, $5.10; April, $5.10; Oct., $ 27½.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low	To-day Close.	Apr 21 Close.
Cash	....	....	....	83¾	....
May	82½	82¾	82¾	83¾	82¾
July	77¾	78½	77½	78	77¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	74⅞	75⅛	73⅞	74⅝	74⅝
July	75⅛	76⅝	75⅛	75⅝⅝	75⅛-⅜
Sept.	75⅜	76	74¾	75½	75¼⅝
Corn—					
May	61⅝	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛⅛	61⅞
July	62¼	63⅛	62¼	63¼	62⅝-½
Sept.	61⅛	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛	61⅛
Oats—					
May	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝
July	35⅜	36¼	35⅜	35⅝⅜	35⅝⅛
Sept.	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝⅜	31½⅜

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	80⅞	81⅛	80⅜	80⅞	81⅛
July	81	81½	80⅝	81	81¼
Corn—					
May	67⅜	68¼	67⅛	68¼	67⅜
July	67	68¼	66⅞	67⅝	67

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	79	79⅝	79	79⅛	79⅜
July	74⅝	75¼	74⅝	74⅞	74⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	74	73⅝
July	....	....	....	75⅛	74⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	75	74⅝
July	....	....	....	75⅝	75⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	16.37	16.50	16.37	16.45	16.42
July	16.57	16.72	16.57	16.65	16.62
Lard—					
May	9.62	9.67	9.62	9.67	9.65
July	9.72	9.80	9.72	9.77-80	9.75-77
Sept.	9.82	9.90	9.82	9.87-90	9.85
Ribs—					
May	9.00	9.07	9.00	9.05	8.97
July	9.17	9.20	9.17	9.20	9.15
Sept.	9.25	9.27	9.25	9.27	9.25

Chicago.

Showers in Kansas, Western Missouri and Eastern Nebraska caused a lot of selling early. On the break shorts took profits on wheat off market to give the price an advance of 1c. Kansas City reported clearing and cooler. Weather Bureau reports possible frost to-night west of the Missouri. There is a lack of general speculative buying which keeps market within narrow range. Cables are steady. Crop outlook in Europe is generally good. Nothing yet to indicate probable size of spring wheat crop. Some authorities estimate a decrease in acreage over last year caused by decreased area planted last fall. Bradstreet's statement shows a heavy reduction in wheat stocks for week of 6,650,000 bushels. For the present it would seem to be good judgment to buy wheat on breaks. The price is certainly not high by comparison with other cereals.

Corn—Feature was heavy buying of July by Harris, Gates & Co. Just why they bought corn is hard to guess, as there is nothing yet of a bullish nature except the decrease in stocks at western points—only 90 cars for to-morrow, against 127 to-day. May corn was heavy, going to one cent under July. Corn is very high, but it has many friends who buy on breaks and who help run in the shorts. Crop condition not yet a factor.

Oats—Strong, not much trade. Fluctuation have been something like wheat and weather unfavorables and doubt as to whether showers will be sufficient. There has been a fair demand for May against cash sales. There is still a large open interest in May option.

Provisions strong, although hogs were 5c lower. Cash houses talk of a good demand and buying of May ribs and their relative strength helps this. Product has had a very sharp reaction within a week, and to-day's rally was natural.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, April 22.—Noon—Money on call firm, 4½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5¼ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers bills at $4.87@4.87⅜ for demand, and at $4.85¾ for sixty days. Posted rates are $4.86 and $4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.85 and $4.85¾. Bar silver, 51c. Mexican dollars, 41c.

New York, April 22.—Wall street: A wild opening in Reading of which 10,000 shares sold at 90⅜@90⅝, compared with 89⅝ last night started the continuance of the speculative campaign in that stock. The price then sagged below last night. There was renewed selling of the grangers and Pacifics on the continued growth in the southwest, but some support was offered Southern Pacific and Missouri Pacific. American Grass Twine rose 3 points and International Power 1¼.

The market showed yesterday's uneven-ness and weakness in spots. St. Paul, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, New York Central, Atchison, St. Louis & San Francisco and Texas & Pacific were a point off and other important stocks lost fractions. Tobacco, C. C. C. & St. L. and Smelting fell 1¼@1¾, and Sugar broke to 124¾, and then rebounded to 127¾. Amalgamated rose from 64¼@65¾. Manhattan ¾ and the Readings made net gains of ⅞ @1¼ with the first preferred leading. The Erie later joined the advance, the common touching 41. New York Air Brake and American Snuff fell 2¾@3¾. Keokuk & Des Moines sold at 33, compared with 35 at the last sale a year ago.

The market became firmer in tone, but still showed irregularity on realizing. Reading common, Manhattan and Sugar reacted 1 point and